

Tower Maintained Contacts in Geneva

He and Aide Met Arms Negotiators in Europe After Leaving U.S. Post

By R. Jeffrey Smith

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Former Senator John G. Tower and a senior aide at his private defense consulting firm each traveled to Geneva to meet with members of the U.S. arms control delegation after Mr. Tower left his post as chief negotiator on strategic arms, Defense and State Department officials confirmed Wednesday.

One Tower meeting in Geneva occurred in May 1986. Mr. Tower testified before the Senate Armed Services Committee that he began advising LTV Aerospace and Defense Co. in June of that year.

In response to questions from Senator Carl Levin, Democrat of Michigan, about the propriety of the impact of arms negotiations, Mr. Tower testified, on Feb. 1 that he was not privy to the negotiations after he departed in March 1986 "because the negotiations are carried out under a rule of confidentiality."

In the hearings on his nomination to be secretary of defense, Mr. Tower also told the committee that he never made any contacts to the State Department, to negotiators, to the Defense Department on behalf of his clients.

In June 1987, while Mr. Tower was under contract with LTV Corp., Rockwell International Corp. and another defense consultant, Mr. Tower testified, interviewed senior members of the U.S. delegation in Geneva at their offices, seeking advice about the negotiations and other topics, the officials said.

A spokesman for Mr. Tower described the former senator's May 1986 Geneva meeting as an innocent social gathering. The spokesman, who asked not to be identified, said the aide's interviews were part of an effort to collect information for a book by Mr. Tower on relations between the executive and legislative branches of government.

Mr. Tower later abandoned the book project, his aide said. After serving as the U.S. negotiator on strategic arms, Mr. Tower did consulting work for military contractors that were producing weapons subject to potential constraints in U.S.-Soviet accords under discussion while he held the post in Geneva, and this has figured prominently in the Senate controversy over his fitness to be defense secretary.

A report issued Tuesday night by the Democratic majority on the Armed Services Committee said it "created the appearance of using inside information for private gain." The Republican minority report, however, defended Mr. Tower for having "fully complied with the law applicable to federal officials concerning conflicts of interest."

■ **'Liquor and Women'**

Bob Woodward of The Washington Post reported:

One section of the material on Mr. Tower that has attracted attention from senators considering his nomination as defense secretary concerns two visits Mr. Tower made to Bergstrom Air Force Base in Austin, Texas, in 1976-78, when he appeared to be drunk and was said to have fondled two women, according to informed sources.

A retired air force sergeant, Bob Jackson, first told the Senate Armed Services Committee and later the FBI of the two incidents at Bergstrom when Mr. Tower toured the base. Mr. Jackson, who was the noncommissioned officer-in-charge of base public relations and VIP tours, said he observed both incidents.

U.S. Shuts Down Landsat Program As Funding Ends

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The government on Wednesday ordered the shutdown of the last two American satellites in a series that pioneered the photography of the Earth from space and offered a tool for crop forecasting, mineral exploration and forest management. Funds for the program are running out.

The process of notifying customers and turning off the Landsat satellites will take a month, giving users of the spacecraft time to try to save them. A subcommittee of the House Science, Space and Technology Committee has scheduled a hearing for March 7 on the proposed shutdown.

No money for Landsat operations was set aside by the Reagan administration in its fiscal 1989 budget, but Congress provided six months of operating funds. That money will run out on March 31. The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, which oversees the system, ordered that the system be readied for shutdown.

DEATH NOTICE

Walter George, prominent Syrian and newspaper proprietor died peacefully in London on March 1. He leaves his beloved wife, Augustine, sons, Rami and Sami, and daughter, Wafaa, and six adored grandchildren. His remains will be interred in Damascus. Requests may be sent at the residence of Mr. Rami Sidani at 49 Grosvenor Square, London W1 on Friday, March 3 from 6 p.m. and on Saturday, March 4 from 6 p.m. He will be sadly missed by his numerous colleagues and friends in the publishing industry in Damascus and Beirut. He lived fully in London.



John G. Tower, left, and Barry Goldwater at an American Defense Institute dinner in Washington. Mr. Tower presented a defense leadership award to the former senator from Arizona on Wednesday.

Toxin Prompts Tests of U.S. Corn Crop

By William Robbins

New York Times Service

KANSAS CITY, Missouri —

The drought that laid siege to U.S. grain crops last summer also set off alarms about another enemy of the food supply: a virulent poison called aflatoxin, which flourished on corn weakened by dry weather.

The threat of aflatoxin, which has caused liver cancer in laboratory animals, set in motion a system of inspections and spot checks intended to protect consumers.

Now government regulators of the food industry are debating whether the response to the threat was strong and thorough enough.

The debate was touched off by a front-page article at the end of February in The Wall Street Journal saying that, for lack of effective action, "one of the most potent cancer-causing agents known to science is coursing into the nation's food supply."

The article said the toxin was finding its way into breakfast cereals and other processed foods as well as into milk produced by cattle being fed contaminated grain.

But the Food and Drug Administration said in a statement: "There is plenty of aflatoxin-free corn available for human consumption, and several layers of protection are in place."

In October, the regulatory agency relaxed a standard that had permitted no more than 20 parts per billion of aflatoxin in corn moved in interstate commerce.

Although it did not relax the standard for corn processed for human consumption, the agency decided to permit higher levels in livestock feed — as much as 300 parts per billion for mature beef cattle.

The agency said this week that its tests of grain since Oct. 1 had shown about 6 percent, or 95 samples of corn taken from about 1,650, to contain above 20 parts of aflatoxin per billion.

The agency said those tests were concentrated in the most seriously affected regions — mainly in the Midwest. But it noted that although corn containing that much aflatoxin cannot be consumed by humans, most of it is allowable for livestock.

It also said it had tested 263 samples of corn flour and corn meal and found about 2 percent, or six samples, to have more than 20 parts of aflatoxin per billion.

"Incidentally," it added, "that aflatoxin would be significantly reduced by cooking."

It also said that all tests of about 100 finished corn products, including cooked and dry cereals, tortillas, corn chips and popcorn, had proved negative.

The testing of the corn moving through the nation's food chain is conducted with widely varying frequency, by a variety of agents and at many levels.

The main responsibility for inspections rests with the Food and Drug Administration, but at country grain elevators that agency may test only once or twice a year.

In years of high susceptibility, those elevators are likely to test their own grain more frequently, and large grain companies such as Cargill and the Continental Co. say they test continuously to make sure they are not buying tainted products or grain that will contaminate existing inventories.

The Federal Grain Inspection Service, an Agriculture Department agency that usually checks and grades grain for quality, also tests for aflatoxin but usually only upon request from a buyer or another regulator.

Aflatoxin is produced by the fungus *aspergillus flavus*, a mold that flourishes under conditions like those that prevailed in the Midwest last summer.

In most years, Midwestern grain is generally free of aflatoxin, and relatively few tests for the substance are run.

The last year of widespread infestation and intensive testing was 1983, another drought year. Normally, on samples from loaded trucks, a preliminary test is run with a black light. The luminescent glow of the light's infrared rays exposes suspect kernels.

If there are "glowers," as the kernels are called, a chemical test

can be run at the elevator. But often that suspect grain be held until a laboratory test can be run.

Tainted grain is not necessarily wasted. It is legally possible for a handler, under government supervision, to blend it with cleaner grain to meet quality standards.

Government agencies, grain processing groups and trade organizations such as the National Grain and Feed Association defend the testing process. But hardly anyone

argues that the surveillance system for grain could not be improved.

Agriculture Secretary Clayton K. Yentur suggested this week that a review might be in order, although others noted that the primary responsibility rested with the drug administration.

John R. Wessel, the director of the agency's contaminants policy staff, said, "I would have to agree that federal controls and certain state controls could be improved."

Officials and other experts in

Iowa and Illinois said that the higher levels of aflatoxin were found at the beginning of the harvest, when the grain was most susceptible, and that later sampling showed lower levels of contamination.

"I don't want to leave the impression that we are not concerned," said Roger Ginder, an agricultural economist at Iowa State University who helped conduct his state's early test run. "But I don't think anyone is well served by overstating the problem."

The new report recommended that total dietary supplements of fiber, fish oil, vitamins and calcium.

Dr. Arno G. Motulsky, chairman of the committee, acknowledged that the report drew on earlier studies but said it "focused on all major associations between diet and chronic illness." The report, "Diet and Health," addresses the role diet plays in cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes, obesity, osteoporosis, dental caries and chronic liver and kidney diseases.

The new report recommended that total

fat intake be cut to 30 percent or less of total calories and saturated fat be less than 10 percent. It recommended that people consume 300 milligrams or less of cholesterol each day.

There is evidence that further reduction in total fat, saturated fat and cholesterol intake "may confer even greater health benefits" in terms of cardiovascular disease and certain kinds of cancer, the report said.

It recommended a reduction of salt in-

NATO Will Offer Further Cuts At Conventional Arms Talks

By Joseph Fitchett

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — NATO negotiators in the talks on reducing conventional forces in Europe are working on last-minute changes in the West's opening proposals, including a plan for deeper-than-planned cuts in tanks and other armor, Western officials said Thursday.

The changes stem from a realization that the cuts already announced by the Soviet Union and its allies would bring the total number of Warsaw Pact tanks in Eastern Europe below the ceiling NATO had planned to seek, the officials said.

The initial Western proposal for the talks, which opened Monday in Vienna, would have allowed 12,800 tanks in Warsaw Pact countries outside the Soviet Union, but President Mikhail S. Gorbachev and Eastern European governments already have pledged cuts that will leave only 11,600.

By now offering to cut 10 percent of Western tanks instead of only 5 percent as once intended, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization could expect to obtain deeper Warsaw Pact reductions.

The aim of the talks is to produce parity in tanks, artillery and armored fighting vehicles between the two sides in a zone extending from the Atlantic to the Urals.

The Soviet concessions on tanks, officials said, did not fundamentally alter the substance of the talks, which involve a much larger overall total of tanks, including thousands in western parts of the Soviet Union.

Mr. Gorbachev's apparent readiness for radical cuts in Soviet forces in Europe, officials said, has transformed the outlook for the Vienna negotiations, raising expectations of quick progress that few Western governments contemplated until recently.

A breakthrough in Vienna, by blunting the most menacing aspect

of Soviet military power, would simplify and probably accelerate progress in other talks, ranging from chemical weapons to nuclear arms in Europe, they said.

Although Western officials said they had no firm indications about the initial Soviet position in advance of the talks, they cited encouraging signs in recent Soviet statements.

"All along, the Soviets have said that they wanted to see the elimination of military asymmetries, and then they produced figures that spelled out their superiority in tanks," said Andrew Duncan, a specialist at the International Institute of Strategic Studies in London.

The thrust of Western demands is aimed at eliminating Soviet superiority in tanks, artillery and armored personnel carriers in order to reduce the risk of a surprise Warsaw Pact offensive that could seize and hold territory in Western Europe.

To get tight restraints on Soviet power, the NATO negotiators have developed a set of rules, involving numbers of weapons but also ceilings in zones and sub-zones and other criteria.

The official wording is often obscure because NATO never publicly announces its targets in precise numbers of tanks for each side, a circumlocution imposed by France's insistence that the talks are not bloc-to-bloc but multinational.

The proposed NATO rules would put a ceiling on the total number of tanks, artillery and armored vehicles from the Atlantic to the Urals, then allow each alliance half of the total. Roughly speaking, this would give each side fewer than 20,000 tanks.

Other key provisions stipulate that no nation can have more than 30 percent of the total and neither alliance can permit more than 20 percent of its tanks, artillery and other armor to be stationed in an allied country.

The effect, NATO negotiators said, would be to pare Soviet armored forces in the front-line Warsaw Pact nations, thus hobbling Soviet capabilities to launch a surprise attack and also making it harder to use Soviet troops to intimidate East European nations.

If the Soviet hints of concessions along these lines are fulfilled, Western officials said, the negotiators in Vienna might settle on the broad outlines of some major agreements within months.

But implementation, they said, might then be held up by Soviet insistence on reaching additional agreements, perhaps concerning military aircraft.

NATO, particularly France and Britain, wants the Warsaw Pact to start changing its posture before any discussion opens on aircraft, which are crucial for maintaining a credible Western nuclear deterrent in Europe.

3 Killed in Madrid Air Crash

The Associated Press

MADRID — A Spanish Army helicopter burst into flames over a Madrid neighborhood Thursday, killing its three crew members and scattering debris into the courtyard of a nearby school.

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Caracas Riots Claim More Victims As 10,000 Troops Move to Capital

Reuters

CARACAS — More people died in outbreaks of shooting in Venezuela on Thursday, as authorities rushed 10,000 fresh troops into Caracas to deal with a renewal of rioting and looting caused by government price increases.

Police sources said at least 20 persons died in shooting Wednesday night and Thursday morning between security forces and snipers in the capital.

The sources said about 200 people had died since the disturbances broke out Monday, when increases in petroleum prices and bus fares went into effect as part of a government austerity program. (See Venezuela's debt crisis, a news analysis: Page 14).

About 10,000 extra troops arrived in the capital after being airlifted from provincial garrisons to reinforce Caracas-based soldiers unable to control the disturbances, journalists said.

While most of the capital was calm on Thursday, residents said gunfire continued in the working-class areas of La Vega, Petare and 23 de Enero.

Bodies were still being brought to the city morgue, where officials were working around the clock. A fireman working at the morgue said he had seen the bodies of 10 to 15 children, who had apparently been caught in cross fire between looters and security forces.

Hospitals issued an urgent call for blood to meet the needs of the wounded, which officials numbered 300. Press reports put the number of wounded as high as 2,500.

In a televised message Wednesday night, Interior Minister Alejandro Izaguirre blamed the violence on "small anarchic groups" and said the incidents were confined to the capital.

Rioting and looting erupted in up to 17 cities on Monday.

The austerity measures, which included price rises of 30 percent for transport and 90 percent for gasoline, were designed to fulfill

requirements to receive credit from the International Monetary Fund.

On Thursday, troops carrying automatic weapons controlled the streets of the capital, as banks and other businesses reopened from 9 A.M. to 2 P.M.

A queue of about 500 people formed outside the Guacupuro market, where soldiers allowed shoppers to enter in small numbers to prevent further looting.

Troops guarded grocery stores and vegetable trucks as residents tried to get their shopping done before 6 P.M. to 6 A.M. curfew.

The government announced new measures to offset the effect of the austerity policies that sparked the riots.

On Wednesday night, Mr. Izaguirre said the private sector would grant a 2,000-bolivar (\$52) per month wage increase to all workers.

The government also froze prices on a basket of basic food items and announced a transportation bonus for workers earning less than 6,500 bolivars monthly.

Moscow Unveils New 'Line' on Bush: His Own

New York Times Service

MOSCOW — Calling it "an American success story," the Soviet Union published 50,000 Russian-language copies on Thursday of President George Bush's campaign autobiography "Looking Forward."

The Foreign Ministry spokesman, Gennadi I. Gerasimov, said that the publication marked the first time that "a book of this kind, showing the human development of a U.S. president" had been made available in the Soviet Union. "It is an American success story," he said.

The 330-page paperback was published by Progress publishers, a Moscow publishing house that specializes in translations of foreign works.

The director of Progress, Alexander K. Avelichev, said that the book should answer Soviet readers who have written letters to newspapers in the Soviet Union asking why they are denied the opportunity to read about foreign leaders in their own words.

Mr. Avelichev said that the price of the book 1.60 rubles, equivalent to about \$2.60 at the official exchange rate, would make it available to "ordinary people."

Albanian Activists Held In Yugoslav Province

Reuters

BELGRADE — Yugoslavia detained several political leaders in Kosovo Province on Thursday, and officials said many more arrests could follow.

Yugoslav analysts said the sweep would most likely enrage the province's ethnic Albanian majority, which last week rebelled against plans to curb Kosovo autonomy.

But the province, under a partial state of emergency since last weekend, was quiet Thursday night. Public protests were banned and curbs were placed on Yugoslavians traveling to Kosovo from other parts of the country. Restrictions were placed on reporting.

It was the first regional crackdown on political leaders in the Yugoslav federation since a nationalist rebellion in the republic of Croatia and a purge of liberals in the republic of Serbia in 1971 and 1972.

Those arrested included a former Kosovo Communist Party leader, Azem Vllasi, and a Kosovo Central Committee member, Ekrem Arifi. Also detained were two top officials at a zinc mine where an eight-day general strike sparked the latest crisis.

The Kosovo Interior Ministry said the men were arrested for "involvement in organizing ethnic Albanian demonstrations and strikes in November and last week."

The state presidency said

Wednesday that it had proof that the strikes were the first stage in a plot designed to lead to an armed ethnic Albanian revolt.

Troops were deployed to prevent a repetition of 1981 Albanian student riots in which at least nine persons were killed. The riots were in support of a Kosovo republic.

Kosovo won autonomy from the Serbian republic in 1974. The Serbian party leader, Slobodan Milosevic, is now trying to curb its self-rule, pointing to strife between the ethnic Albanians and the minority Serbian population.

The Serbs assert that the ethnic Albanians are bullying them into leaving the province so they can set up an ethnically pure republic that would eventually join with neighboring Albania.

In an attempt to return calm to the province after last week's general strike authorities have sent thousands of Kosovo residents compulsory work orders, which make it a crime to stay away from work.

The Kosovo Interior Ministry said the men were arrested for "involvement in organizing ethnic Albanian demonstrations and strikes in November and last week."

The state presidency said



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Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

The U.S., Too, Must Pay

Venezuelans exploded into savage rioting this week when the government raised the price of gasoline — to 25 cents a gallon — and increased bus fares. If that strikes you as fairly ludicrous, another example of Third World volatility, look again. The comparison with the United States is not flattering to Americans or to their political leadership.

Latin America lived high on foreign loans until, in 1982, it ran out of lenders. For Venezuela, that misfortune was compounded in 1986 by the drastic drop in the price of oil, its chief export. Income per capita there has dropped steadily for eight years and by last year was about one-fourth lower than it was then. Now Venezuela, like most of the Latin countries, is going through a grinding economic transformation. Its government is courageously beginning the daunting job of rebuilding the national economy to run with a diminishing reliance on oil and greater emphasis on its own manufacturing capability.

Meanwhile, to its north, one country — the richest of them all — is still living high on foreign borrowings. It also is going to have to restructure and cut consumption. But it is able to procrastinate because, unlike Venezuela, it has not yet run out of lenders. As long as foreigners continue to send their pounds, guilders and yen in vast quantities, the fortunate United States can continue to

swan along in a haze of false forecasts and evasive policy pronouncements.

The Venezuelan government raised the price of gasoline about 12 cents. In relation to the level of income there, that is the equivalent of about 65 cents to Americans. Can you think of any elected politician in Washington who wants to raise gas prices by 65 cents? You know the country needs it.

Latin America has paid a terrible price for its governments' failures to recognize economic realities and adjust to them promptly. In the 1970s, when oil prices went up and world growth slowed, the Latin kept their own growth rates high by borrowing heavily. They assumed that the world slowdown was temporary, and because it was not, the debt crisis engulfed them. When oil prices fell three years ago, the previous Venezuelan administration desperately put off the required budget cuts at great cost to the country. Now the newly elected president, Carlos Andrés Pérez, is making hard decisions — harder decisions than anyone in Washington has made in this decade.

The great lesson of recent South American experience is that delaying the inevitable only makes it more costly and more painful in the end. There is no reason to think the same somber rule does not apply to North America.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Virtue and Public Trust

Washington, to hear some worldly politicians and commentators, is caught up in a frenzy of sanctimony. What excesses they see being committed in the name of higher public morality! John Tower feels compelled to pledge temperance and confess violating wedding vows. Secretary of State James Baker grudgingly sells stock worth millions. Boyden Gray, the White House counsel, painfully cuts his ties to a family corporation. Even petty pieties are demanded: William Bennett, the new drug czar, is driven to give up cigarettes.

To some people, there is nothing more here than partisanship disguised as morality. Others say it is unfair to hold Bush administration appointees, after the fact, to new, higher standards. Either way, the contention goes, government risks drowning in an unceasing new tide of sanctimony.

Sanctimony and hypocrisy are surely familiar in politics. But this line of thinking glazes too glibly over the facts of these cases. In truth, they involve nothing more esoteric than workaday conscience, clear common sense and genuine virtues. To mock them risks mocking integrity.

Boyden Gray did not get into trouble because new rules were belatedly applied to old acts. It was because of behavior that, though legal, transgressed into the margin of error that a careful lawyer would be expected to observe. He stayed on the board of his family's business, receiving many thousands of dollars in compensation, even though rules for presidential

employees forbade that. Those rules did not apply to him; he was a vice presidential employee. That is correct in the thinnest technical way, but coming from Mr. Bush's chief ethics enforcer, it is not reassuring. Imagine a traffic cop who runs red lights and then claims they don't apply to him because he is color-blind.

James Baker says he is selling all his stock so as to make it clear he is avoiding even the appearance of a conflict of interest as secretary of state. That is estimable, but the public is left to brood on the fact that he held onto millions in bank stock while serving as secretary of the Treasury, where his actions on Latin debt had powerful consequences for his bank.

The question about former Senator Tower is not whether he committed some crime. It is whether the Senate, and public, are willing to trust him as secretary of defense. Someone can, without being hooked on alcohol or skirt-chasing, engage in a pattern of behavior that makes long-time Senate colleagues squirm. The idea of a smoking gun is irrelevant.

For William Bennett, what is relevant is smoking, period. He cannot plausibly lead the national drive against drug addiction while himself addicted, two packs a day, to nicotine. It is not sanctimony but common sense virtue that he displays as he enters his 10th day of no smoking. It is an admirable example for appointees facing harsher trials by fire.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Secret Stamp, Again

The Reagan and Bush administrations have been the extra wheel in the trial of Oliver North. Their main role has been to object, on national security grounds, to release of certain information that both the special prosecutor and defense have wanted or needed to use. Earlier this year the prosecutor was compelled by such objections to drop the two broadest charges against Mr. North.

The undermining of these counts exposed the Reagan administration, then still in power, to the charge that it was using the claim of national security to cover up for Mr. North, trying as an interested party to get him off the hook without seeming to. That inherent conflict of interest is one reason the executive branch and its defenders should be thankful, rather than indignant as they are, that a special prosecutor has been named. But the conflict continues — at any point along the way the Justice Department can abort the trial by crying national security — so that the administration bears a special burden to use its power carefully.

Three days ago that burden — the doubt that now the Bush administration, which is also an interested party, has to overcome — grew even greater. It turns out that some of the information the administration was insisting on protecting is already in the public domain, and at least one piece of it was put

there by the government's own classifiers. It also turns out — a side issue, we think, but still not a great instiller of confidence — that the special prosecutor's office knew the information was out and never told the judge.

Clearly there are certain secrets, mostly military, that the government has to keep, and others, mostly diplomatic, on the classification of which people of goodwill might disagree. But experience also richly demonstrates that the tendency of government is to overclassify and that a lot of information is kept secret not because disclosure would endanger lives or national security but because it would embarrass someone, often the classifier.

The congressional intelligence committees should closely monitor the use of the secret stamp in the Iran-contra trials. The developments this week — the clear further proof that the border between secret and not secret is so crumbly — make the need for such a constitutional check and balance all the greater. It is Congress, after all, that after Mr. North has the most to lose in this trial; the main remaining charges against him are that he lied to Congress so that the executive branch could defy it. If the North trial founders through misuse of the classification power, it will be a greater travesty than any other result.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Comment

Waiting for Democracy

The vitality of the West, in economic life as in ideas, should have transmitted the incontrovertible message that democracy works and dictatorship does not. Experience and knowledge of the West may, however, have conveyed quite a different message to the European Communist leaders — that a proliferation of parties representing different views and different interest groups offers a chance of dividing the opposition and leaving real power precisely where it is. The first serious clashes may come in the Baltic states. The establishment last spring of popular front groups outside the Communist Party has backfired badly. Instead of providing a harmless outlet for nationalist sentiment, they have become its focus.

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Moscow Must Let the Comrades Breathe

By Miklos Haraszti

WASHINGTON — Is history going to repeat itself in the Soviet-occupied countries of Central Europe? In every decade of the past 40 years one of these nations has tried to regain democracy, but these attempts always ended in military oppression, while the West stood by. Now two of the region's Communist parties, in Hungary and Poland, are being forced to promise pluralism and power-sharing. Czechoslovakia, meanwhile, will not be able to resist a new spring much longer. Can a fiasco be avoided this time?

The West has a stake in seeing these nations take the road of peaceful transition to democracy, and it can substantially contribute to this process. It should recognize that the crisis in East-Central Europe requires a new definition of security and stability, and it should propose new solutions to the Soviet Union.

Beyond the issues of troop and arms reduction, East-Central Europe should be put on the agenda of negotiations with Moscow as a separate regional issue. The objective is not a new Yalta-type arrangement but to urge the Soviet Union to renounce the Brezhnev Doctrine.

"Cuius regio, eius religio," the Latin phrase that the land, dictates the religion. This feudal principle was revived and forced upon Europe by Stalin. Reaffirmed under the name of the Brezhnev Doctrine, it was used to halt reform in Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Poland. The crisis in East-Central Europe is the crisis of this doctrine and not the reflection of glasnost.

In Budapest, Warsaw and Prague, the restoration regimes, which had quenched earlier attempts to democratize, have failed terminally. The societies in these countries, ready for democracy, are demanding Western-type rights through independent political movements. Economically, some of these countries are highly dependent on the West. The announced Soviet troop withdrawals do not solve this quandary — they are aimed at the

West. They change the character of the Red Army's presence from offensive to occupying. The hope is that a relieved Western Europe will welcome the Soviets' stabilizing unruly Eastern Europe. This is Mikhail Gorbachev's version of "territory for peace" and, at the same time, the latest edition of the Brezhnev Doctrine.

But this is a miscalculation, and the West would be doing a disservice to Mr. Gorbachev by not

The artificial preservation of the one-party system has become untenable.

telling him so. The one-party system has become untenable in these countries, and its artificial preservation can lead only to conflicts in the near future. Until now, the attempts at democracy have been regarded as destabilizing. Now, it is the lack of democracy that should be feared as threatening to European stability.

There is only one peaceful road for both the West and Moscow out of East-Central Europe's troubles. In matters of economy, internal politics and ideology, the Soviet Union should unambiguously give up control in the countries that are under its military authority. They still cannot be sure that tomorrow some of their reforms will not be labeled adventurism by the Kremlin.

The West is reluctant to raise the East-Central European question. Atlanticists fear that doing so would delegitimize America's presence in Europe. Europeans are afraid that it would cause domestic problems for Mr. Gorbachev, which in turn would jeopardize détente and perestroika.

Both fears are groundless, if it is made clear that a green light for East-Central European democratization does not mean the pulling of the countries concerned over to NATO or the unilateral dismantling of the Warsaw Pact.

Détente and perestroika surely will suffer if the intentions of the Soviets remain uncertain. The reforms in East-Central Europe will not be bold enough, the economic and political crisis will deepen, and the opportunity for peaceful transition will be lost. The result: chaos or more revolutions and military interventions.

Of course, the idea is not that the Soviet Union should order its comrades to establish democracy. Just the opposite: Moscow should promise to leave them alone to deal with their own societies and creditors and vow not to interfere militarily in case of economic and political changes.

Just as NATO has to tolerate it if the voters of its member states put Communists into their governments, the Warsaw Pact should tolerate the multiparty system and free trade. Only this could be the foundation for the "common European home" promised by Mr. Gorbachev. This is the only guarantee that proves the Warsaw Pact is not an aggressive bloc. Without such a political guarantee, even the most extensive withdrawal of troops is only a tactical move.

The demand that the Brezhnev Doctrine be abandoned is not contrary to Soviet interests. The West does not have to offer anything in return except better ties. But Soviet leaders are not known for conceiving self-constraining ideas. The idea should be planted in their heads. The sooner Washington brings up this question, the sooner Moscow will begin to find the suggestion helpful.

The writer, an editor of *Besselo*, a journal of the Hungarian democratic opposition, is currently teaching at Bard College in New York. He contributed this comment to *The Washington Post*.

On Rushdie And the Law Of Islam

By Bernard Lewis

PRINCETON, New Jersey — I have not read "The Satanic Verses" and can therefore express no opinion on its literary merits or on whether it is likely to be insulting to Muslims. My opinion on both questions would in any case be irrelevant. The issue of freedom of speech applies equally to good and to bad books (otherwise, who is to decide?), while only Muslims can determine what is offensive to them.

But there are three questions that might properly concern us. 1) Is Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's response justifiable within Islam, and in Islamic terms? 2) Why now? And 3) how does this affect us?

On the first question: Certainly, insulting the Prophet is an offense in Moslem law, and the jurists devote some attention to discussing its definition and appropriate punishment. Almost all these discussions turn on the question of a non-Moslem subject of the Moslem state who insults the Prophet. The jurists devote considerable attention to the definition of the offense, the rules of evidence and the punishment. They are concerned that accusations of this offense should not be used to achieve some private vengeance, and insist on careful scrutiny of evidence before any sentence is pronounced.

The majority opinion is that a flogging and a term of imprisonment are sufficient punishment — the severity of the flogging and the length of the term to depend on the gravity of the offense.

The case of a Moslem who insults the Prophet is hardly considered, and must have been very rare. Where it is discussed, the usual view is that this is tantamount to apostasy. Apostasy for all schools of classical Islamic jurisprudence, is a capital offense.

The apostate, even if he recants and repents, cannot be pardoned, and must be put to death. It is presumably to this rule that the ayatollah was referring in his second statement.

At one time the law on apostasy was indeed enforced, and Moslems who were converted to some other religion were put to death, as were



Civilization Marches On

backsliders in parts of Christian Europe. This has not been done for a considerable time, and I doubt if anyone today would demand that Moslems who have embraced Christianity or Marxism should be killed for that offense. Should anyone, however, choose to raise this issue, the arguments would be the same as in the present case.

In saying that insulting the Prophet, or for that matter apostasy, is an offense in Moslem law, I would stress the word law. Islamic jurisprudence is a system of law and justice, not of lynching and terror. It lays down a procedure according to which a person accused of an offense is to be brought to trial, confronted with his accuser and given the opportunity to defend himself. A judge will then give a verdict and, if the accused is found guilty, pronounce a sentence. I am not aware that this procedure has been followed in the present case.

A second question is why the ayatollah and some other Moslem leaders have waited until now to condemn the book and sentence its author to death by assassination. "The Satanic Verses" was published in Britain in September and reviewed in an Iranian magazine a couple of months later. It is difficult to see a religious reason for the long delay,

although the timing of the present response to coincide with the American publication of the book might suggest a political reason.

There is an obvious and striking parallel with the seizure 10 years ago of the U.S. Embassy and diplomats, which stirred and reversed a movement in Iran to mend fences and restore relations with the United States, and which left the radicals in full control. The Rushdie affair has stopped a similar move to restore relations with Europe and will probably have a similar effect on the internal balance of forces in Iran.

What Moslems decide and do in their countries is their business. Outsiders have no legal right of interference, although they may have a legitimate concern with what goes on and a natural sympathy with those whose human and civil rights are affected by it. We can only commiserate with our brown-skinned Moslem friends and colleagues, and lament the growing tendency in the non-Moslem world to perceive and portray the Moslem as a tyrant at home, a terrorist abroad and a bigot in both.

This false and libelous picture of one of the great religions of the world and of the rich and original civilization that grew up under its aegis is a major tragedy of our time. The wide dissemination of this pic-

ture is due not to anti-Moslem polemists or dissident Moslems, whose impact on world opinion would have been minimal, but to the self-appointed spokesmen of Islamic purity.

The third question is how this concerns us in the Western world. Moslem jurists have jurisdiction over infidels in their own countries, and are not agreed on whether, and if so how far, Moslem jurisdiction extends over Moslems in lands not under Moslem government. That, however, is surely not the question. Our question is whether we still value the freedoms which our forebears won and bequeathed to us, and whether we are prepared to defend them. If we are not — and the silence or mumbling of large parts of the political, commercial, literary, academic and ecclesiastical establishments in various Western countries is not encouraging — then the further erosion of our freedom at home will certainly be rapid and probably irreversible. And that would also be a terrible loss for the world of Islam.

The writer, professor emeritus of Near Eastern Studies at Princeton University, has written many books on Islamic history. He contributed this comment to *The Washington Post*.

It Is The Mixture Itself

It should be possible both to accept the brilliance of Salman Rushdie's work and to note its transgressive postscript. If this paradox is also an emblem of the fate of hybrids and immigrants, that too is part of this contemporary world. For there is no pure, unadulterated, unmitigated essence to which some of us can return, whether that essence is pure Islam, pure Christianity, pure Judaism or Westernism. Mr. Rushdie's work is not just about the mixture, it is that mixture itself.

— Edward W. Said, a professor of literature at Columbia University.

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1889: Eloquent Statistics

PARIS — The prophylactic treatment for rabies is now vindicated by the eloquence of statistics which show that during 1887 only 0.97 per cent of the inoculated persons bitten by mad dogs in Paris died, while 15.90 per cent of the uninoculated persons bitten died. The statistics of the City of Paris for 1888 confirm the result obtained in 1887. M. Pasteur's discovery is one that France may well be proud of.

1914: Against Home Rule

LONDON — An appeal to the people of Great Britain to join in "a solemn protest and declaration" against the intention of the Government to pass the Home Rule Bill without first consulting the people through an election was issued yesterday [March 2]. The declaration is in the following terms: "I... do hereby declare that if that bill is passed I shall hold myself justified in taking or supporting action that may be effective to

This Time, Hold Ortega To His Word

By Elliott Abrams

WASHINGTON — The new Central American "peace plan" is a step backward on the road to democracy and peace in the region. As such, it well merits the cautious and skeptical response it has received from the Bush administration. As Jaime Darenbium, the editor of Costa Rica's leading newspaper, *La Nación*, put it recently, the accord "consists of a diluted reiteration of commitments made two years ago."

Consider. While the last peace plan, Esquipulas II, adopted in Costa Rica in January 1988, called for an immediate "general amnesty" and "total freedom of the press," the new plan does neither. It permits a very limited amnesty in Nicaragua, and instead of total press freedom lets the Sandinistas get away with the mere promise of giving the opposition air time on state-owned media. The promise in the Esquipulas II plan of August 1987 of "freedom for all ideological groups to open and maintain in operation communications media" is dead. This is progress?

The much-discussed "concession" of moving the presidential election date forward is equally misleading. While the election date is changed, the inauguration date of January 1991 is not, so the Sandinistas need not leave power one day earlier.

Second, does anyone really believe that an election conducted with the full Sandinista military and police apparatus of repression intact would be truly free? As a Nicaraguan Social Christian Party leader, Luis Vega, noted, "The agreement does not talk about dismantling the fusion of state, party and army." The new peace plan would leave intact the entire structure of Sandinista power.

The agreement's provisions on the contras are equally flawed. The dismantling of the resistance is, as it has been for more than five years, the main goal of Sandinista foreign policy, and it was the Sandinistas' main goal in signing this plan.

The new agreement calls for drafting a joint plan for the "voluntary" demobilization of the resistance. President José Azcona Hoyo of Honduras, in a news conference just before the presidents' meeting, stated that "Honduras will not participate in a disarmament operation unless the contras voluntarily agree to lay down weapons." But the contras will never agree unless democracy begins to be introduced in Nicaragua.

As the vice president of the Nicaraguan Social Christian Party, Chester Guevara, put it recently, the "concessions" of Nicaragua's leaders, Daniel Ortega Saavedra, are not enough. "Because they are already included in the Esquipulas agreements, and his government has not complied with them." What we need now is an effort to force Sandinista compliance and breathe life into this highly flawed new accord.

First, the administration should immediately request renewed humanitarian aid for the resistance. The resistance is the only enforcement mechanism the Sandinistas take seriously. Without the contras, there is no effective penalty for Sandinista repression in Nicaragua and continuing support of the Salvadoran guerrillas.

Second, the United States should support the contras' insistence on face-to-face talks with the Sandinistas. The new agreement calls for a voluntary demobilization. Does anyone think that will be achieved if no one talks to the resistance? President Bush should give the contra leadership America's full support in seeking a seat at the negotiating table.

Third, the United States should insist on strict linkage between any demobilization and repatriation of the contras and political concessions by the Sandinistas. The old guideline, should still apply: no irreversible military concessions by the contras without irreversible political concessions by the Sandinistas. To abandon the contras in exchange for more Sandinista promises would be disastrous.

Fourth, an international effort should be made to support the Nicaraguan internal opposition. The international community has never seriously attempted to hold the Sandinistas to their pledges or to back democratic forces in Nicaragua. This must change.

The new peace plan exists, and nothing is gained by ignoring it. Instead, we should try to correct its flaws. As the surge of Nicaraguan refugees coming to Texas reminds us, Nicaragua is a problem we turn away from at our peril.

The writer was assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs from 1985 to January 1989. He contributed this comment to *The New York Times*.

The War in the Streets of Washington

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — A war is being waged in America's capital. Not a war of ideas (conservatism has adopted the lethargy of liberalism) and not a war of words (the debate about Sam Nunn's ambush of the president's power to manage the Pentagon has not yet reached the level of skirmish).

I mean the war in the streets where people are getting killed as never before and as nowhere else in American peacetime history.

Catch the report on the local TV news insert: The bullet-riddled bodies of two men were found overnight, and a third wounded man was in critical condition in a D.C. hospital. The police had no clue and no evidence suggested the killings were related. Just another busy night on the urban battlefield.

On St. Valentine's Day, our massacre included three dead and 10 wounded — not quite the Valentine record of seven dead in Chicago on orders of Dutch Schultz, but a respectable massacre.

Washington is one-third the size of Chicago, yet five times as many murders were committed here last year as in Chicago's worst year, when it had 76 gangland slayings.

Compare the local casualties with those in a better-ordered city: 280 Palestinians and 12 Israelis were killed in the intifada during 1988, which brought world condemnation on Israel; 372 Americans, all but eight non-white, died in that same period on Washington streets. And that 1988 murder rate here has nearly doubled so far in 1989.

"Washington is not Dodge City," insists Mayor Marion Barry. (In a

six-year period in the 1870s, 33 gang-slingers were buried in Dodge City's Boot Hill cemetery, where law arrived with Sheriff Wyatt Earp. Even considering the population, Washington now is much wilder than the West was.)

The mayor, himself the target of cocaine use accusations, contends that the homicides are "targeted assassinations" by rival drug gangs rather than random violence.

The arrest rate by district police is double that of Los Angeles and New York, but the courts are revolving slowly with the excuse given that too few jail cells are available.

Mr. Barry finally proposed that the City Council impose a five-year minimum jail sentence on those who carry a gun while committing a felony, raise penalties for drug convictions and add categories of crimes that rate preventive detention or denial of bail.

Those laws are overdue, but threats of more punishment will not cap the mounting mayhem. In desperation, the City Council has just imposed an all-night curfew on teenagers, a crackbrained method of coping with violence.

The plain but unremarked fact is that the government of the United States has lost control of the streets of its capital at night. Does that sound extreme, alarmist, unbelievable? It is all that, and Washingtonians know it is the truth.

This national disgrace is not yet a national concern because (1) many of the dead are drug dealers, not the

The New York Times.

OPINION

The Senate Could Learn From Ike's Code

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — There are good reasons to reject John Tower's nomination as U.S. defense secretary.

His Senate record of support for ever more military spending and then his earnings of more than \$750,000 in two years as a consultant to weapons manufacturers, make him a symbol of the waste and greed that mar the U.S. military procurement system.

But many senators are relying on the had reason to oppose confirmation. That is the accusations, collected in an FBI report, that Mr. Tower has engaged in improper personal behavior, including abuse of alcohol.

The people who made those accusations were not under oath when they were interviewed by the FBI. They did not have to confront Mr. Tower, or answer his questions. Bob Dole, the Senate Republican leader, put it succinctly: "Nobody's been cross-examined."

Reliance on charges that have not been subject to testing by the person accused is a dangerous business. That is why witnesses in U.S. courts, civil and criminal, must be available for cross-examination. Cross-examination, it has been said, is the greatest engine for the discovery of truth.

But this is not a trial, say the senators who rely on the FBI report. We do not have to find John Tower guilty beyond a reasonable doubt. If we see smoke, we may conclude that there is fire.

True. It is not a trial, and senators do not have to follow the meticulous procedures designed to protect defendants in court. But senators, and the society, should still be wary of making important judgments about individuals on the basis of one-sided evidence.

A system that operates on secret charges is an invitation to the grudge and the smear. It allows those with motives of jealousy or politics to destroy reputations. It permits even innocent mistakes to be destructive.

For senators to focus on the FBI report and John Tower's personal life is troubling in another sense. It enables them to avoid the hard questions — hard and important — about Congress's responsibility for waste in military spending.

Mr. Tower was by no means the only person on Capitol Hill who fattened the defense budget. Many senators and representatives have pressed for weapons systems even when the Pentagon did not want them — because the contracts would benefit their constituents. But it is easier to talk about alcohol than to get into that touchy subject.

President Bush and his staff handled the Tower nomination disastrously and Democrats are naturally going to take some pleasure in his troubles. But they are badly mistaken if they think

that this case is a happy precedent.

Reliance on untested accusations evokes one of the nastiest periods in America's national life, the McCarthy era. Thousands of Americans lost their jobs and their reputations then in loyalty-security proceedings without even knowing the names of their accusers.

Those evil days may sound like ancient history. But the case of John Tower is by no means the only indication that destruction by uncorroborated charges still goes on.

Indeed, Mr. Bush now has before him a proposed executive order that would permit the denial of security clearances to employees of the government and of defense contractors without giving them a chance to rebut the charges or cross-examine their accusers. This amazing document was drafted by a Reagan administration task force.

At present, government workers are entitled to a written explanation if they are denied a clearance, and they can appeal. Contractor employees are

guaranteed a hearing at which their lawyers can cross-examine witnesses. All those rights would be swept away by the draft executive order, which would let department heads use any procedure, at their discretion.

The White House counsel, C. Boyden Gray, will surely have concerns about the proposed executive order. He has been much involved in the Tower nomination fight, but it does not take that to point up the need for fairness in a process that may deeply affect a person's life.

President Dwight Eisenhower made the point with telling simplicity during the McCarthy period. Speaking to the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith on Nov. 23, 1953, he said he had a code: "Meet anyone face to face with whom you disagree. You could not sneak up on him from behind... without suffering the penalty of an outraged citizenry."

"If we are going to be proud that we are Americans," he continued, "there must be no weakening of the code by which we have lived: the right to meet your accuser face to face."

The New York Times

Bambi AND THE AK-47



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Who Represents U.S. Jews?

Regarding "American Jews Are Misrepresented" (Opinion, Feb. 27):

Michael Lerner portrays America's "organized Jewish community" — the Anti-Defamation League, along with other Jewish organizations — as misrepresenting all but the most conservative Jews. In fact, outside the government, there are few institutions that work on the basis of representation and inclusion as does the American Jewish community. Whether it is through synagogue bodies, federations, defense organizations or Zionist groups, the overwhelming majority of those Jews who are deeply involved in Jewish affairs have a voice in the organized community.

The organized community is hardly conservative. There is a diversity of opinion that Mr. Lerner may be unhappy with, but it reflects the vitality of the people. There remains in the community overwhelming support for Israel and its quest for peace at the very time that there may be differing views on specific Israeli approaches.

The very things that Mr. Lerner criticizes — the process of bringing young people into the community and the focus on fund raising — are manifestations of seriousness of purpose. Young leaders are educated toward understanding their commitment to the community is long-term and that giving *tzedaka*, or charity, to further the work of the community is an integral part of that commitment.

We are proud of the work we do on behalf of American Jews and Israel, proud not only of programs and poli-

cies but of the representative character of our collective efforts.

BURTON S. LEVINSON, ABRAHAM H. FOXMAN, Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, New York.

Soviet Vietnam? Hardly

Regarding the report "In Kabul, Soviets Are Talking Cover" (Feb. 29):

It is the fashion now for Russian officials to refer to Afghanistan as "our Vietnam." However, a review of events reveals how spurious the comparison is. To begin with, the American military in Vietnam was restrained by Congress and politicians who had to defer to popular anti-war sentiment. The bombing of Hanoi was suspended because of congressional and popular protests.

Russian commanders in Afghanistan, on the other hand, were free to flatten every town and village suspected of being a staging point for guerrilla forces. While the Americans used napalm and the defoliant Agent Orange against specific targets, the Russians made the whole of Afghanistan the target for their toy-shaped anti-personnel mines — mines that will maim and kill for many years to come.

Both countries have a refugee problem, true. But, with Afghanistan, it is a case of millions of refugees wanting to return to their homeland; with Vietnam, a problem of boat people still willing to risk their lives to escape it.

EUGENE ZILBE, Singapore.

On Treating Gorbachev

Regarding "How Dr. Baker Could Cure Gorbachev" (Opinion, Feb. 17) by Richard H. Ullman:

Mr. Ullman rightly argues that Western leaders should regard Mikhail Gorbachev's initiatives not as a burden but as an opportunity for verifiable agreements on arms reductions. But he also endorses Ronald Reagan's advice for dealing with Moscow: "Trust, but verify." On its face, this is contradictory advice. Dealing with a changing adversary that still poses a significant threat warrants skeptical optimism, not trust.

MARK SANDY, Oxford, England.

The 'Contract' on Rushdie

In his opinion column of Feb. 24 ("A Moslem Tells Salman Rushdie He Did Wrong"), S. Nomanul Haq asks rhetorically, "What do you think the response of black Americans would be if you were to mock Martin Luther King Jr.?"

Or the reaction of the Jewish community if you eulogized Hitler? Or the anger of a Hindu if you were to present a graphic depiction of the slaughtering of a cow? I can say what these groups surely would not do: They would not organize a terrorist contract for the assassination of a novelist.

HENRY STEINER, Hong Kong.

Is "freedom of speech" in this instance so important to Western nations that they will risk souring diplomatic relations with an important part of the world over a

work that has blasphemed the religion of a vast number of individuals?

Let the Western world think again on this, and if the Ayatollah Khomeini must be placated for the benefit of all, get together and do some placating. This might even save Salman Rushdie.

H. S. DANNENHAUER, London.

Why Not Jerusalem?

Gideon Rafael has produced an idea that seems worth developing and extending ("Turn Yaba Into a Regional UN Base," Opinion, Feb. 15). Why not move the UN headquarters from New York to Jerusalem? In the face of the seemingly unresolvable dispute between Arabs and Israelis over possession of the city, such a move could, to quote Mr. Rafael, "transform a barrier between two countries into a bridge for international cooperation."

HERMIONE MACCOLL, Les Fourques, France.

The Far Right in Germany

Regarding the report "Surge by Berlin's Right Stuns Germans" (Jan. 31):

The stunning emergence of the far-right Republican Party in Berlin appears to be, in large measure, the result of a pervasive xenophobia in West Germany directed against *Wirtschaftsfluchtlinge* — those individuals who enter the country for economic rather than political reasons.

The Federal Republic has an admirable liberal law granting asylum to anyone who claims to be in danger of political persecution, and this law certainly is

being abused. But hostility to foreigners is equally, if not more so, directed against the family members of the "guest-workers" who were so assiduously courted not all that many years ago. Other countries have coped with enormous influxes of foreigners. A little more perspective would seem to be in order in West Germany.

GUNTHER O. STIENEKE, Lagon, Portugal.

Getting the Guns Straight

Regarding "Two Terrors of America: Drugs and the Gun Lobby" (Opinion, Feb. 22) by A. M. Rosenkranz:

Mr. Rosenkranz calls for federal legislation against "street spraying automatic weapons." In fact, such weapons — machine guns that fire up to 300 rounds a minute — have been banned since the 1930s. They are the weapon of choice of drug-runners, who obtain such imported weapons illegally.

Semiautomatic weapons like the one used to kill five schoolchildren in January in California require a pull of the trigger for each shot, and must be reloaded after 10-20 rounds. There are tens of millions of these rifles in private hands for hunting or target shooting. Considering that tragedies such as the California shootings almost never occur, isn't legislation against them useless?

It is time, instead, to deal with the causes of murder and drug abuse: lack of discipline, moral laxity, poor education and the hopelessness of the underclass.

TERRY D. EDWARDS, Bologna, Italy.

No Arguing With That

By Enid Nemy

NEW YORK — It's hard to believe, but there are people who don't talk to themselves. They form sentences and phrases in their minds, and occasionally go so far as to move their lips — but no sound emerges. In fact, these people are apt to consider those who do talk to themselves a rather strange lot.

Needless to say, there isn't an iota of truth in this, because most solitary talk-

MEANWHILE

ers do so in the privacy of their own homes. This is not just because a good deal of what they say is unflattering. It is because spoken words are most often a nudge to do something that should be done, or come when the person talking aloud is unhappy or fed up.

A woman satisfied with the way she looks doesn't usually feel it necessary to say so to a mirror. But after 12 hours on an airplane or a night of partying, she may, upon seeing her reflection, have a strong need to reinforce what she feels with a vocal "Omigawd."

That's one type of talking to oneself. There's another that is perhaps more accurately described as talking aloud when alone, which isn't the same thing. Nasty, scolding, argumentative remarks fall in this category.

It's often when you want to say something to someone and you can't do it," said Dr. John Mann Astrachan, who talks to himself quite often.

The "can't do it" of course applies to images on a screen, but it applies to people to whom it would be impolitic to sound off. The list includes such categories as bosses, co-workers and family. Dr. Astrachan noted that talking to oneself could be a defense against loneliness, a way "to make a sound where there isn't one, to take emptiness away."

Curcio Taylor, a photographer, lives in a loft that is also his studio. He talks to himself constantly. "I call myself an idiot and even worse, at the top of my voice," he said. "People tell me it isn't good for my self-image, but I still do it."

One young woman, an executive at an investment banking firm, said she did the usual amount of at-home talking to herself. But, she added: "You should hear me when I'm driving, or rather you shouldn't hear me. I comment on all the other drivers, mostly how stupid they are."

Sometimes people in other cars give me funny looks, seeing my lips move when I'm alone, but I figure maybe they'll think I'm singing."

And if they don't figure that, well, who cares what the lousy drivers think?

Dr. Astrachan said his talking often involved sounding out creative thoughts and codifying ideas. But he is not above addressing images on "various revolting television programs." Nor is he ashamed of talking to himself. "I do not matter," he said proudly. "I articulate clearly."

The New York Times.

GENERAL NEWS

Israeli General Cites 'Gray Areas' in Riot Policy

By Glenn Frankel

Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — The Israeli Army's chief of staff has testified that his orders to troops oulting the circumstances under which they are allowed to beat Palestinian rioters are clear, but that there are numerous "gray areas" in which soldiers have used their own discretion.

Appearing in the case of four soldiers charged with manslaughter in the beating death of a Gaza Strip man in August, the chief of staff, Lieutenant General Dan Shomron, told a military court on Wednesday that the army has faced an "unknown" and "complicated situation" that it finds difficult to cope with in trying to suppress the near-

ly 15-month-old Palestinian uprising in the occupied territories.

Nonetheless, he insisted that the army had maintained proper legal standards during the uprising and that the case of the four soldiers, members of the army's elite Givati Brigade, was exceptional. The four, along with a military doctor charged with negligence in treating the victim, are the first to be tried in a beating death since the uprising began.

General Shomron was called by one of the soldiers' defense attorneys to clarify the army's official orders on beatings.

The defense has contended that a widespread policy of breaking arms, hands and legs of Palestinians as punishment was encouraged and condoned by army commanders in the Gaza Strip and that

the defendants were only following orders when they battered Hani Elshami, 42, inside his house in the Jabalya refugee camp.

The defendants have claimed that they did not beat Mr. Elshami excessively and that he died from injuries sustained from further beatings by a dozen or more soldiers at the Jabalya detention center where he was taken after arrest. They have called at least a dozen witnesses who have supported their claims.

General Shomron was not questioned about these allegations by the defense attorney, Uri Azmon. Instead, Mr. Azmon said he would use General Shomron's testimony to help establish that there was a wide discrepancy between the army's official orders and actual activities in Gaza.

The army chief of staff told the court that he had issued written orders in February 1988 to clear up any doubts over what constituted proper use of force following widespread controversy over Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin's public endorsement of "force, power and blows" against Palestinian demonstrators. He testified that he, and not Mr. Rabin, was responsible for issuing orders to the troops.

"These were not demonstrations over food subsidies, these are violent disorders," General Shomron told the three-judge panel. "In a complicated situation like this, there are exceptional incidents, and feelings of how to deal with them are not clear, and that happens with the best of soldiers."

General Shomron said his orders stipulated that soldiers can beat

suspects on their legs and arms while catching and subduing them during a violent incident, but not as punishment after the incident is over. "The purpose is to overcome the violence; you can use force during the event, but after the event it is illegal," the general testified.

But questioned by Mr. Azmon, General Shomron conceded that "when exactly the incident is over and when does the suspect stop resisting, here is the gray area."

Soldiers also are allowed to use force, including firing their weapons, when their lives are endangered, said General Shomron, who again conceded under questioning that this was another gray area. "Have you ever tried to define a situation that is life-threatening?" he said.



Paul H. Nitze

Nitze Is Resigning at 82 After 49 Years of Service

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Paul H. Nitze, the senior U.S. arms-control adviser whose long career in the executive branch is virtually unmatched by any current American official, has resigned after declining an offer to become ambassador-at-large emeritus, State Department sources said Thursday.

Mr. Nitze, 82, came to Washington in 1940 as an aide to James V. Forrestal, who was later the secretary of defense. Mr. Nitze drafted NSC-68, the basic U.S. strategic document for the Cold War, was an adviser to President John F. Kennedy in the Cuban missile crisis and was a central figure in arms-control negotiations with the Soviet Union during the Nixon and Reagan administrations.

Mr. Nitze told Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d in a letter Tuesday that, after resigning from public service, he would work at the Johns Hopkins School of Advanced International Studies in Washington.

L. Paul Bremer, 48, a 22-year veteran of the Foreign Service, has also resigned, sources said. The former U.S. ambassador to the Netherlands has been ambassador in charge of counterterrorism.

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The Japanese police arrested an honest, 28-year-old farmer.

They bound his hands behind his back. Then forced him to kneel on the floor with a wooden club wedged between his calves and thighs.

Then the police stepped on the club. They tied a rope muzzle around his head and tightened it across his mouth. Then pulled him to the ground, repeatedly, using the muzzle.

He was beaten indiscriminately about the face and head, kicked around the body and legs, had a pen forced between his fingers as they were twisted and suffered numerous other forms of torture. Yoshimitsu's head, face, fingers, legs and body became battered and swollen. He couldn't

eat because both sides of his mouth had been torn by the muzzle and the beatings.

He had a choice. Confession or death.

Why do the Japanese police torture?

In Japan, a signed confession is good enough for a conviction. Even if the confession is repudiated after the actual torture stops.

Small wonder the Japanese police have an astonishing 99.86% conviction rate of people brought to trial.

Eighty years ago, a shortage of prison space forced the Japanese authorities to use police station detention cells as "substitute" prisons — Daiyo Kangoku.

Today, detention facilities are adequate. But the Japanese police still insist on retaining what was supposed to be a temporary system. They feel it's more

convenient to have their suspect right there with them so they can interrogate him whenever they like for as long as they like.

The police can hide suspects injured by torture.

The police can deny all visitors. Even the suspect's legal advisers can be barred from anything other than useless short, infrequent sessions.

They can deny food. Water. Sleep. And the right to sit or lie down. They can even deny the right to lean against something.

They can strip the suspect naked and beat him senseless.

And they can do all of this for as long as they like.

One innocent person was detained for 330 days and interrogated for 227. The interrogation periods lasted

anything up to 18 hours a day.

Yoshimitsu's 34-year horror story.

Yoshimitsu Umeda was pronounced guilty, sentenced to penal servitude for the maximum period and served the sentence.

Then, 34 years after his arrest, Yoshimitsu was found not guilty by a retrial court.

He was 62 years old. Yoshimitsu is only one of a long list of innocent people who were forced to confess to crimes they did not commit.

Recently, four condemned criminals were found not guilty after

a retrial. They had also spent 30 years in prison — waiting to be hanged.

Others are now fighting for retrial. But for many it is too late. They were hanged protesting, "I am innocent. God knows it!"

In last summer's 33rd session of the Human Rights Committee of the United Nations the members of the Committee "wondered whether the Japanese Daiyo Kangoku was not in itself fraught with the risk that the human rights of detainees might be infringed and that alleged violations of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights had occurred."

Today, the Japanese Government has rejected advice from friends in the international community. Instead, they wish to make this obvious abuse of human rights a permanent part of the law.

Please let us know your opinions. Or, for more information on Daiyo Kangoku, please write to:

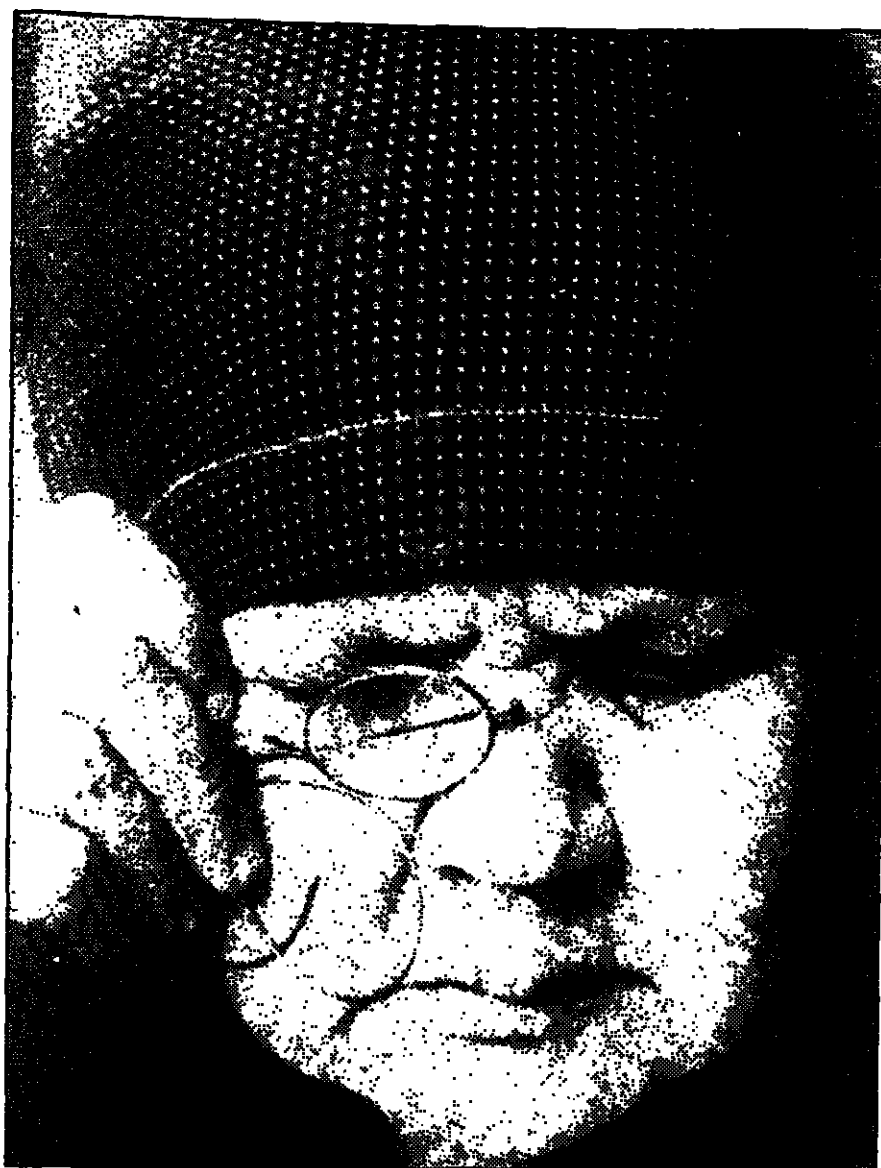
The Human Rights Forum Japan Tokyo Moritsu Jimusho 1-2 Yotsuya Shinjuku-ku Tokyo 160 Japan

the human rights Forum Japan

WEEKEND

International Herald Tribune

- ☐ A Curating Curate
☐ Stranger Than Fiction
☐ Arts Guide



Uproarious Odyssey For 'New' Joyce

by Brenda Maddox

MIAMI — From all the references to the man in the street heard at the University of Miami's recent James Joyce conference, you would think that he is walking around with a copy of "Ulysses" under his arm. Yet all the ordinary citizen with a taste for books is likely to know about Joyce's 1922 masterpiece is that a revised edition published in 1984 corrected 5,000 errors in the original and subsequent texts. News of the corrected texts, edited by Hans Walter Gabeler and the team from the University of Munich and published by Garland, made the front page of The New York Times.

The story highlighted the recovery of an important lost passage of the book, which revealed "love" to be the word known to all men. Richard Ellmann, the Joycean scholar and biographer, hailed the restoration as the most important of the changes made by Gabeler. In his preface to Random House's 1986 edition of "Ulysses: The Corrected Text" in 1986, Ellmann, who died the following year, stressed that the "love passage" reinforced the humanistic message of "Ulysses."

NOW the famous insert seems to be on its way out. The Miami conference was startled to hear from two distinguished Joyceans, Clive Hart and Philip Gaskell, that they had found 483 corrections in the supposedly accurate new text. This spring their "repair kit" for correcting errors in the three texts of "Ulysses" will be published by Colin Smythe of England. The kit's most conspicuous advice is to delete 43 words in the "Scylla and Charybdis" episode, including the lines in which Stephen Dedalus muses to himself: "Do you know what you are talking about? Love, yes. Word known to all men."

The Gaskell-Hart recommendations carry great weight because they come from international Joyce scholars of unquestionable credentials and impartiality. Hart is professor of literature at the University of Essex, and also a trustee of the James Joyce estate. Gaskell, the retired librarian of Trinity College, Cambridge, is one of the world's most respected bibliographers. Their concern, they say, is to present only the textual alterations that are of interest to the man in the street. They are not arguing for a withdrawal of the Gabeler edition — "by far the best on the market," Hart said.

Their "repairs" however, go right to the heart of the controversy raging about Gabeler's corrected edition. The attraction of the conference (titled "Miami Joyce"), Joyceans have an incurable addiction to puns) was the prospect of a face-to-face confrontation between Gabeler and John Kidd, a researcher at Boston University. Kidd has called the Gabeler edition a scandal. He claims to have found thousands of errors in it and deplores that it is now the only edition on sale.

THE main session between the two men made good theater, as academic conferences go. Gabeler, 51 years old, cool, lean-out, soberly dressed in a professional light-weight suit and dark tie, thumbed a magazine as Kidd, a red-bearded 36-year-old *enfant terrible*, in a short-sleeved white shirt, casual trousers, white socks and red silk tie, waved his arms like a basketball player and demanded answers to the questions he has asked since June, mainly in The New York Review of Books. Why does the Gabeler text alter a name mentioned in "Ulysses" from H. Thrift to H. Shrift? Why were 60 new abbreviation periods introduced, while 60 others, inserted by Joyce, were taken out?

Gabeler's defense took three forms. He confessed a few personal specific errors, such as misreading "shrift" for "thrift." He icily declined to offer a full reply until Kidd's full dossier appears, as promised, in the postponed December 1988 issue of the Papers of the Bibliographical Society of America. And he ringingly defended his method, which he described as German and Continental rather than "An-

glo-American." His method was, in sum, to "re-establish" the text of "Ulysses" using all available information from all known sources, not merely to correct the errors in earlier editions.

By this principle, the so-called "love passage" had to be included in the corrected text, for it appears, written in Joyce's own hand, in the so-called Rosenbach version of the manuscript, now in Philadelphia. Joyce copied out "Ulysses" to sell to an American admirer, working from the manuscript originally sent to his typists. That original manuscript is missing.

The page proofs from which Joyce subsequently worked, making heavy corrections, have survived, however, and in them the "love passage" is absent. The passage did not appear in the first edition of "Ulysses," published in February 1922, nor in others published in Joyce's lifetime and in 1961. Gabeler assumes that the passage dropped out because of a typist's error and that Joyce failed to notice its omission. However, since it was part of his creative intention, as indicated by the Rosenbach manuscripts, Gabeler restored it.

It was for precisely this kind of decision that Gaskell and Hart attacked Gabeler, upstaging Kidd. They accused Gabeler and his computer aide, Wolfhard Stepp, of heavy-handed editing, of overcorrecting, of substituting their judgment for Joyce's and producing an "incoherent text" — an amalgam of bits from various documents and manuscripts to produce a "Ulysses" that Joyce never wrote. Gabeler's method, they said,

The conference was startled to hear that 483 corrections had been found in the supposedly accurate new text.

ignores what Joyce was like: often tired, drunk, ill, fallible — an artist, in other words, not a scholar.

To them, there is no justification for speculating about what was in Joyce's mind. There is no way of knowing why, for example, he did not put back the missing passage about "Love, yes. Word known to all men" in the page proofs. To assume, as Gabeler has, a typist's eyeskip and Joyce's failure to notice, is unwarranted, they said.

"I would like an edition," Hart said, "that shows what Joyce managed to do rather than what he ideally wanted to do."

By this standard — pragmatic English versus formalistic German — the "love passage" has to be taken out. "Reluctantly," Hart said. Many will be sorry to see it go — if indeed it goes. A committee appointed by Random House is already at work examining the "Corrected Text" in the light of Kidd's criticisms. The restored passage fills what otherwise seems an awkward gap, and sheds a different light on Stephen's later confrontation with the ghost of his dead mother. Besides, some argue, if its inclusion so offended Hart's principles, he should have said so at a much earlier stage. Long before becoming a trustee, Hart was a literary advisor to the Joyce estate on the Gabeler edition.

WHAT is now at stake is more than academic. Most of James Joyce's works go out of copyright in the 1990s. The way will be open for yet newer editions of "Ulysses," perhaps edited by John Kidd. And one harsh criticism leveled by Charles Rosenmann of the University of Texas was that the Joyce estate had brushed aside its doubts about the editorial standards of the Gabeler project in order to get an edition with enough "fresh creativity" to establish a new copyright on "Ulysses" in 1984, well before the old one lapsed.

Kidd himself, who is continuing his campaign for 20,000 textual corrections, is not exercised about the "love passage." "Love," he said when asked, "is not relevant at the level of detail at which I am working." Both he and Gabeler had their bad moments during the conference: Kidd

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CRITICS' CHOICE

BRUSSELS

Art Deco in Europe

■ "Art Deco in Europe," at the Palais des Beaux Arts presents the Art Deco movement as the inheritor of Old World traditions in the arts and crafts. More than 300 works trace the development of the Art Deco style from 1915 to 1935 in a dozen European countries. Exhibits, from Western Europe, Scandinavia, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Poland, include porcelain, ceramics, glassware, jewelry, furniture, tapestries, textiles, and posters. Until May 28.

WASHINGTON

Fixing the Shadow of Photography

■ The National Gallery of Art in Washington will join in observances of the 150th anniversary of photography with an exhibition of the work of more than 200 photographers, ranging from Eugene Atget and Timothy O'Sullivan to Garry Winogrand and Cindy Sherman. Each photograph in "On the Art of Fixing a Shadow," which opens May 7, will be a vintage print made by the photographer at or about the time the negative was made. The title comes from the words of William Henry Fox Talbot when he announced his invention of a negative process of photography on Jan. 31, 1839. After it closes in Washington, the show will go to Chicago (Sept. 9-Nov. 26) and Los Angeles (Dec. 21-Feb. 25).

PARIS

Rendezvous With Yourcenar

■ When they met in March 1987, Marguerite Yourcenar and Carlos Freire found that they shared a love for traveling. Between then and her death in December of that year, Freire, a Brazilian photographer based in France since 1968, met Yourcenar in Paris, London and Mount Desert Island, off the coast of Maine. His collection of 31 black and white photographs show a short, strongly-built woman, whose face is always thoughtful, open and luminous. She is often wrapped in a long shawl, surrounded by the silence of nature and the sea. "She spent her days walking, gardening and in the afternoon, writing," said Freire. "When I left, she was planning a trip to Nepal in December. I was going to India, we were to meet at the Imperial Hotel in New Delhi on January 1, 1988." Yourcenar died on December 17, 1987; the exhibition pays the last homage to a short but lasting friendship. At the Pompidou Center until April 3. (Cynthia Guttman)

NORFOLK

The Chrysler Collection

■ After an extensive renovation, the Chrysler Museum in Norfolk, Virginia, has reopened. The first Chrysler Museum opened in 1938 in an old church in Provincetown, Massachusetts, but in 1970, when Walter P. Chrysler 2d, the son of the automaker, was searching for a larger, permanent place for his collection, he decided on Norfolk. The collection, which ranges from Chinese bronzes dating to 2500 B.C. to contemporary works by Jackson Pollack and Andy Warhol, includes an extensive collection of glass. Gracefully set on an inlet of the Elizabeth River, the museum has undergone a major renovation. With the addition of a new wing, a covered loading dock and other backstage amenities, it has grown in size by nearly 50 percent. The most dramatic feature is a skylit atrium, colonnaded in Florentine Renaissance style and surrounded by small galleries.

FAR EASTERN ART

New Edition of a Classic Reference

■ Thames and Hudson in London has just published a new edition of Sherman Lee's "A History of Far Eastern Art," first issued in 1964. In 550 pages with 736 illustrations, Lee, the director emeritus and former chief curator of Oriental art at the Cleveland Museum of Art, provides a one-volume account of the visual arts of India, China and Japan and their influence on the neighboring countries of Southeast Asia and Indonesia (here a detail from "Dharma," by the 15th-century Japanese artist Sesshu). The fourth edition of this reference classic, which brings in recent archaeological discoveries, costs \$38.



From Rodchenko exhibition: "My Mother's Portrait, 1924," top left; cover for "Constructivist Poets," 1924, top right, and "Woman Selling Cigarettes at Pushkin Square," 1926, above.

In the Art Exhibition World, It's 'Raining Russians Now'

by Paul Richard

WASHINGTON — They've opened their locked store-rooms. They've granted exit visas to their nonofficial painters. They've called Sotheby's to Moscow and allowed their art historians, those employed by the state, to curate exhibitions along with colleagues in the United States.

Ending years of drought, and self-im-

posed restrictions, Soviet authorities have begun to pour all sorts of art — contemporary paintings, medieval icons, Easter eggs by Fabergé and 20th-century photographs — into Buffalo, Fort Worth, Seattle and Chicago, into Boston, New York, Tacoma, Baltimore and Dallas and now, most surprisingly, into a small commercial gallery.

The Alexander Rodchenko exhibition at the Walker, Ursitti & McGinniss gallery is part of an invasion, an invasion without victims. It's an unexpected sortie in the

multifronted art attack that Soviet authorities are mounting in the West.

In Southern California, where "Treasures of the Soviet Union: A San Diego Festival," will open in October, Steven Brezno, the director of the San Diego Museum of Art, said, "It's raining Russians now."

The Rodchenko exhibition testifies to that. Rodchenko was a pioneer. With his fervent, fighting colleagues — Tatlin and

Continued on page 8

Ivens, Filming the Impossible

by Michael Gibson

PARIS — Twenty years ago Joris Ivens was approaching 70, an age at which most men have gone into retirement. Ivens, however, was in Vietnam trying to convince reluctant North Vietnamese officials to allow him and his wife, Marceline Loidan, to visit the 17th parallel. The only way to get there was by a much bombed forest trail, and the officials were not happy at the prospect of the world-renowned documentary filmmaker being obliterated by an American bomb on their territory.

Ivens's tenacity won out, and he and Loidan took off. They slept by day and dove by night, leaping out of their truck and diving into leech and snake-infested bomb holes whenever bombs came out of the sky.

Having reached their destination, they spent four months living among North Vietnamese villagers and filming their daily life 30 feet below ground, while the earth above shuddered beneath the impact of the bombs.

More recently, as the white-haired Ivens, still unretired, though frail and walking with a rubber-tipped cane, was approaching his 90th birthday, he and Loidan took another journey. They traveled to the Gobi Desert, flew over the Great Wall of China and roamed about the country getting footage for their latest film, "A Tale of the Wind."

Making a film that requires traveling to nearly inaccessible areas is obviously no picnic, but in the case of China it

looked more like a rash, heroic adventure. One sequence shows the team, with cameras, booms and aluminum suitcases, climbing the cloud-draped sugarloaf of one of the Hsuan Shan mountains. Ivens sits on a teetering bamboo palanquin and is carried up the steps that snake across the mountain's rock face to the summit at 5,000 feet (1,800 meters) —

From the outset the question arises: Just how does one go about filming the wind?

not exactly the pastime one would recommend for a man of his age and condition. Ivens has been a lifelong athlete and has the use of only half a lung. Nobody, not even Lloyd's of London, was willing to insure him and Ivens did fall dangerously ill while they were in a remote region. "He was instantly flown back to France," says Loidan. "We really feared he was dying."

He recovered, and the film, which is being released this month in Europe, won a Golden Lion at the Venice film festival last year — and a standing ovation for Ivens.

"A Tale of the Wind" is being shown in his native Holland and he attended a viewing last month in the presence of a cordial Queen Beatrix — a significant event considering that Ivens had been branded a traitor and had his Dutch

passport withdrawn after he produced a film denouncing Dutch repression in Indonesia in 1946.

"The world has changed," says Loidan, "but then, so have we!"

Ivens does not go into the details of the matter, but over the last 10 years he has cast off a number of notions he had taken for granted. He acknowledges that he has ceased believing in simple militant solutions and has rejected the simplistic scientism which, he says, he acquired in his youth.

The film is also a reappraisal of Ivens's life. "This sort of radical self-questioning, undertaken by a man of Joris's age," says Loidan, "is surely something quite exceptional, and it forces one's admiration."

"A Tale of the Wind" is cast in an unusual form that makes it a deeply affecting, poetic autobiographical fable told in an idiom unexpectedly derived from the documentary. Because its sequences are loosely structured the film leaves considerable leeway to interpretation. Its protagonist, played by Ivens — who may be taken to represent both himself and every man — is a (significantly) short-winded filmmaker who sets out on an adventure through space and the labyrinths of his memory to find one of the great winds of this planet and catch it on film.

China, which Ivens has known since he went there in 1938 to make a documentary, fascinates him — in part, no doubt, because the country is far away enough to allow him to see things in sharper perspective, in part because it is a land that has undergone

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Joris Ivens in the leading role of his film.

WEEKEND

Rushdie Affair: Truth Stranger Than Fiction

by Michiko Kakutani

NEW YORK — Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's death sentence against the author Salman Rushdie, nearly a score of deaths and hundreds of injuries in Pakistan and India during riots over his novel, the subsequent disappearance of "The Satanic Verses" from bookstores around the world and a continuing international furor — had such events occurred in a novel (even one of Rushdie's own fantastical productions), they would have been dismissed by critics as the improbable inventions of a writer bent on satire or absurdist mischief.

That these events have actually come to pass only serves to underscore the ability of reality to continually overtake our imaginations — a predicament, oddly enough, that has long troubled writers like Rushdie and that has indelibly shaped the character of their work.

Writers throughout this century, in fact, have struggled to render a reality that has seemed increasingly unreal.

World War I fostered the fragmentation of modernism; World War II raised new questions about the limits of language and perception.

And in the wake of the 1960s — which witnessed the assassinations of the Kennedy brothers and the Reverend Martin Luther King Jr., the divisive war in Vietnam and growing unrest in the Third World — novelists began to experiment more freely with alternatives to naturalism.

In the United States, Donald Barthelme created surreal fictional collages that used Brechtian devices to force the reader to re-examine his relationship with the printed word. Norman Mailer temporarily turned to journalism as a substitute for fiction. And Philip Roth, who noted writers' "inability or unwillingness to deal" imaginatively with "our cultural predicament," experimented with such comic fantasies as "Our Gang" and "The Breast."

In other countries, writers embraced a kind of phantasmagorical writing known as magic realism — a narrative technique used by Rushdie in his earlier novels, "Midnight's Children" (1981) and "Shame" (1983), as well as "The Satanic Verses."

It is no coincidence that magic realism — which combines heightened language with elements of the surreal — has tended to flourish in troubled areas of the world, or that many of its practitioners have sought to describe calamitous events that exceed the grasp of normal description.

The transactions between the extraordinary and the mundane that occur in so much Latin American fiction are not merely a literary technique, but also a mirror of a reality in which the fantastic is frequently part of everyday life — a reality in which military death squads have effectively turned

the word "disappear" into a transitive verb. In the case of Rushdie, he has used the hallucinatory devices of magic realism to try to capture, metaphorically, the sweep and chaos of contemporary reality, its resemblance to a dream or nightmare.

For instance, in "The Satanic Verses," strange and impossible events occur: An orphan girl subsists on a diet of butterflies; two men fall from an airplane and miraculously survive; one sprouts an angelic halo, and the other, a tail and horns.

The characters' bizarre adventures, the novel's numerous dream sequences, the convolutions of its plot, the melodramatic effusions of Rushdie's prose — all are meant, in some heightened way, to give the reader a sense of just how fantastic recent history has become.

Earlier Indian writers such as R.K. Narayan and Anita Desai have withdrawn from the turmoil of their times to create charming miniature portraits. Rushdie, however, has always maintained that the writer has a responsibility to tackle the larger issues of the day.

It seems to me imperative that literature enter such arguments," he wrote in an essay, "because what is being disputed is nothing less than what is the case, what is truth and what untruth, and the battleground is our imagination. If writers leave the business of making pictures of the world to politicians, it will be one of history's great and most abject abdications."

"There is a genuine need for political fiction," he continued, "for books that draw, new and better maps of reality, and make new languages with which we can understand the world."

It is necessary, even exhilarating, he wrote, "to grapple with the special problems created by the incorporation of political material, because politics is by turns farce and tragedy, and sometimes (for example, Zia's Pakistan) both at once."

In "Midnight's Children," Rushdie used a hyperbolic narrative and a cast of improbable characters to create a parable of modern Indian history.

His next novel, "Shame," turned from India to a country that was "not quite Pakistan," using a character named Raza Hyder as a kind of fictional surrogate for General Mohammed Zia ul-Haq.

As Rushdie saw it, the story he wanted to tell was "a tragedy on a very large scale," but its "protagonists are not tragic actors."

In light of recent developments, many aspects of "Shame" now seem less satirical than oddly prescient. In an aside, the narrator muses upon the fate of Islamic fundamentalism. "Autocratic regimes find it useful to espouse the rhetoric of faith," he says, "because people respect that language, are reluctant to oppose it. This is how religions shore up dictators; by encircling them with words of power, words which the people are reluctant to see discredited, disenfranchised, mocked."

In "The Satanic Verses," a character



Salman Rushdie in London.

named Gibreel similarly observes that "something was badly amiss with the spiritual life of the planet. 'Too many demons,' he thinks, 'inside people claiming to believe in God.'"

One of the multiple ironies of Rushdie's situation, of course, is that his own words in "The Satanic Verses" — the words of a novelist, not a religious zealot — are now being taken so solemnly by his Muslim opponents, who literally want to make them a matter of life and death.

It's a situation not unrelated to the one that obtains in countries in other regions — from Latin America to Eastern Europe — that have responded to writers' work with jail sentences, torture and exile.

To writers in United States, the stakes are considerably different. At worst, a writer risks bad reviews, embarrassment, a loss of self-esteem; at best, a writer garners fame, money, fancy invitations.

Given this situation in which freedom is taken for granted but writers are often looked upon as glorified entertainers, it's not surprising that booksellers were so quick to remove "The Satanic Verses" from their shelves.

Although Rushdie once observed that his fictions often contain characters close to himself — but exaggerated "to make things easier to discuss" — he will have difficulty, this time, embellishing the "farce and tragedy" of what has happened in real life.

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'It's Raining Russians'

Continued from page 7

Kasimir Malevich, Varvara Stepanova (whom he married) and the poet Vladimir Mayakovsky, with whom he designed ads — he stamped a look of punchy crispness on the Russian Revolution. He produced art for everyone from Lenin's rise to power until 1931, the year he was denounced.

Rodchenko's is the sort of art, modernist and daring and tainted by abstraction, that Stalin hated most. Khrushchev called it "excrement." Brezhnev had it bulldozed. Until glasnost changed the rules, the most important objects of the Soviet avant-garde, though revered as treasures elsewhere, were locked away at home and almost never sent abroad.

There were 35 Rodchenkos, from Italy, Britain, West Germany and Australia, in the "The Avant-Garde in Russia, 1910-1930," the Los Angeles County Museum's admirable survey show that appeared in Washington at the Hirshhorn in 1980-81. But not one came from the Soviet Union. In those days, Soviet Rodchenkos were almost never lent.

Yet 300 Rodchenkos — photographs and prints, packages and book designs and advertising posters — have nonetheless been borrowed by Walker, Ursitti & McGinniss. Not many are on view. The gallery is not big enough for what its owners call the largest assemblage of Rodchenkos ever to reach the West.

The Rodchenkos at Walker, Ursitti & McGinniss are on view by appointment through the end of March. Joseph Walker, 33, Christopher Ursitti, 27, and Paul McGinniss, 27, who have run their gallery since 1985, are moving to Manhattan, a few blocks west of SoHo, where they'll open a new gallery, with a big Rodchenko exhibition, sometime in the spring.

Once upon a time, U.S.-Soviet art exchanges required summit meetings and harsh negotiations (and Armand Hammer's urgings). Soviet authorities, in those days, scorned avant-garde art, especially their own, but their philistinism, prudery and brutality have lessened. So has their isolation. Art negotiations are vastly looser now.

What made the Rodchenko exhibition possible, as much as anything else, is Ursitti's affection for his grandfather, Peter Costas, 81.

Costas is a Washington photographer. Working with a fisheye lens of his own devising, he has been shooting monuments and cityscapes here for the past 60 years. He showed his photographs at his grandson's gallery in 1986.

AMONG those who came to see them was Charlotte Goodwin, then director of the Washington-Moscow Capitals Citizens' Exchange. She asked Walker, Ursitti and McGinniss if they wanted to participate in some sort of U.S.-Soviet photography exchange. Yes, indeed they did.

They started sending letters, and reaching out through friends, and eventually were asked, through the Moscow city government, if they would accept photographs of Moscow for their photographs of Washington in a citizens' exchange. Only later did they learn that the artist they had been offered was none other than Rodchenko.

"It might be raining Russians in America," Donald McClelland said, "but don't forget, it's also raining Americans over there."

McClelland, of the Smithsonian Institution's Traveling Exhibition Service, has been working on one of the Soviet exhibitions — his is called "Moscow: Treasures and Traditions, 600 Years of Russian Art" — that (before traveling to Washington) will open in Seattle in June 1990, in association with that city's Goodwill Games.

He is one of scores of U.S. curators who have gone to Moscow recently to lend and borrow art.

Another is Jack Cowart, a curator of 20th-century art at the National Gallery of Art. Though the National Gallery has borrowed numerous Soviet exhibitions, until very recently they were always Soviet-owned shows. The grand Guggenheim retrospective (it is on its way to the Soviet Union) is the first to which the Soviet Union, just like other nations, agreed to lend their pictures to a major retrospective organized abroad.

Cowart is now working on "Matisse in Morocco," which is scheduled to open in Washington in March 1990. That show, in what Cowart calls "an act of totally collegial cooperation," will have five curators, one each from Washington, Paris, New York, Leningrad and Moscow.

Cowart went to the Soviet Union to see the grand Malevich retrospective at the Russian Museum in Leningrad, the first held in his native land since 1929. The Malevich retrospective was arranged in conjunction



A Rodchenko photograph of the poet Mayakovsky, 1924.

with the Stedelijk Museum in Amsterdam, where it will go on view this month.

Moreover, the Soviet Union is now letting scores of its young enter shows abroad. Consider, for example, "10 + 10: Contemporary Soviet and American Painters," which is being organized by Maria Price of the Modern Art Museum of Fort Worth, Texas. Both Price and her director, E.A. Carmean, were once employed by the National Gallery, Carmean, while in Washington, did his best to borrow paintings from the Soviet Union, but was regularly turned down.

"But the gates are open now," Carmean said. The young Russian painters were amazing. Maria must have visited 200 Soviet studios. I went to quite a few myself. These guys used to be entirely isolated. Not any more. The situation there is completely fluid, completely open. We picked the one we wanted. They're all under 30. They've painted under glasnost for most of their careers. There were no turn-downs."

"10 + 10" will match the 10 Soviet artists with 10 painters from the United States. The show will visit the Corcoran in the spring of 1990 and after that will travel to Moscow, Leningrad and Tbilisi.

The Guggenheim Museum in New York, meanwhile, is planning "Russian and Soviet Art of the Avant-Garde, 1910-1930," a 600-item loan show that will go to Frankfurt and Moscow after opening in New York in November 1991. "Art Into Life," Russian constructivist art of the early 20th century, will open in July 1990 at the Henry Art Gallery of the University of Washington. "Religious Icons of the 9th and 10th Century from Tbilisi, Georgia" will open in October on the B Street Pier in San Diego. An exhibition of Fabergé's jeweled eggs will be on at the same time at the San Diego Museum of Art.

The art offensive's leadership is by no means monolithic. No single Soviet bureaucrat could possibly control so many touring shows. Museum-to-museum exchanges, and artist-to-dealer arrangements, once generally prohibited, are commonplace nowadays.

"The truth of the matter is that nobody

really knows who's in charge," a New York dealer, Ronald Feldman, said. Feldman has done exceptionally well showing Vitali Komar and Alexander Melamid, the Russian émigrés, and, more recently, the Soviet conceptualist Ilya Kabakov. "These days I deal directly with the artists," Feldman said. "They've been told to become capitalists. Private enterprise is in. But how can you become a capitalist if you're a Soviet bureaucrat? Whom do you report to? Nobody is sure. For Westerners, it's a matter of shopping at the right window. Myself, I love the anarchy. I like to shop around."

It is abundantly apparent that the Soviet authorities, whoever they might be, are busily pursuing a variety of goals. One, of course, is money. Sotheby's, after all, is not a charitable institution. Nor is Eduard Nakhamkin Fine Arts, a string of U.S. galleries run by a Soviet émigré who has contracted to wholesale works by thousands of Soviet artists throughout the United States. The Soviet Union also will be sending 10 of its best painters to "Art London '89," a contemporary art fair that will open in late March. Such efforts are designed largely to raise cash.

But other shows now planned suggest very different motives. Soviet officials, who quite understandably hate to be regarded as philistine barbarians, are using their art holdings — as they have their chess players, their athletes and rockets — to generate a bit of international respect.

"They've come to understand the worth of their collections," Richard Andrews, of the Henry Art Gallery in Seattle, said. "All of the shows that they should have done in the past 60 years are being done now."

"And not all their exhibitions are headed for the West," Vivian Barnett, of the Guggenheim, observed. "They're arranging scholarly exhibitions of Rodchenko and Popova. They have a vast Kandinsky retrospective opening in April at the Tretyakov in Moscow. And for that show, for the first time, they're borrowing from the West."

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Spain (airmail) Ptas.	31,000	23,600	17,000	9,400
— "hd.del. Barcelona, Bilbao, Seville"	Ptas.	31,000	21,780	9,400
— "hd.del. Madrid"	Ptas.	46,800	23,400	11,700
Sweden (airmail) S.Kr.	2,000	1,276	1,100	600
— "hd.del."	S.Kr.	2,500	1,400	700
Switzerland S.Fr.	455	455	255	141
Rest of Europe, N. Africa, former French Africa, Middle East	\$	470	260	145
Rest of Africa, Gulf States, Asia	\$	620	340	190
Central/Latin America	\$	540	295	160

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IHT EXTRAS

Full weekend sports results in Monday's IHT

Friday's market closings in Saturday's IHT

Joyce Redux

Continued from page 7

shouting about having been insulted, Gabler evading too much and leaving sticky questions to be answered by Siepp, his computer expert, who is handicapped, as Gabler is not, by a thick German accent. But the conferees agreed that neither Kidd's nor Gabler's integrity had been impugned.

At times the spectacle of such brainpower being directed on minutiae embarrassed even the Joyceans. Mort Levitt of Temple University declared, "We are treating it [Ulysses] with the seriousness reserved for biblical scholarship."

Yet there were lighter moments. When a Miami legal expert, William Dunaj, was brought in for a final session on copyright, Thomas Staley of the University of Texas wickily asked what would happen "if someone added a little bit, say about 'love,' would this not make a new copyright in the 1922 edition?"

Dunaj, who had missed the two days of wrangling about Joyce's mental processes, looked puzzled. "Was it something Joyce intended to publish in 1922?"

It is not often that a question from a copyright lawyer brings down the house.

Brenda Maddox, author of "Nora: The Real Life of Molly Bloom," wrote this for The New York Times Book Review.

ACROSS

1 Ordered

5 Washed out

10 Fad

14 Change for a

15 Verona's river

16 World's most

17 Writer Claude

18 Talking at

20 Iterates

22 The Pointer

23 Regale

24 Building

25 Kind of almanac

28 Beliefs

31 Peak in Colo.

32 Its capital is

34 Tire part

36 Short distance

38 Carnegie was one

40 Bristle

41 Magnitudes

43 Prongs

45 Darle-game

46 Jar-alai baskets

48 Sleep slopes

50 "Lin,"

51 "One word in

52 Jaundice

56 Torments

59 Engage in a

61 Oka Indian

62 Describing

63 Tidal bore

64 Wheeler or Lahr

65 Washstand item

66 Item less pas-

67 Accretes

DOWN

1 Male guinea pig

2 Boleyn

3 Cold storage

4 Think highly of

5 Stumbled

6 Hubbub

7 Hubbub

8 Roe

9 More moist, as

10 Ironers

11 Waves, in a mar

12 Mover and

13 Terminates

19 Rila

21 Egyptian sun disk

25 Sir

26 Athenian

27 What the leopard

28 Chip off the old

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33 Violinist Kava-

35 Flounders

37 Gadfly

39 Changed one's

42 Originate

44 Catrix

46 Divers

48 Spanish weight

52 One of the

53 Grub

54 Timbre

55 Josh Billings's

56 Mister, in

57 Information

58 Matched pairs

60 Part of the

psychic

Solution to Previous Puzzle

10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23

WEEKEND

Joris Ivens

Continued from page 7

upheavals in this century but that remains a repository of ancient and frequently obscured traditions.

In China, for instance, people still go out into the streets to practice *ai-chi*, a combination gymnastic dance and breathing exercise derived from Taoism, which is intended to attune the individual's breath to the wind and to the universe at large.

This, too, is treated as a metaphor, for Ivens's tale constantly circles this central matter of spirit, breath and wind.

Toward the beginning of the film, Chinese

His works are a basic reference to many and his film on the Spanish Civil War is considered a classic.

technicians efficiently whip cables across the sands of the Gobi Desert and install rows of microphones on tall booms like so many totem poles while Ivens sits on a chair placed on the crest of a dune and — with true oriental patience — waits for the wind to blow.

FROM the very outset the question arises: Just how does one go about filming the wind?

How does one lend an appearance to things invisible — to the impalpable community of minds, to the values, the qualities and the goals that count so much in human life, but that lie beyond the commonplace and can neither be touched nor adequately designated through words alone?

Such is the crux of this affecting fable. And it is the substance of Ivens's long life and career that lends this summation, undertaken in high old age, its peculiar quality and significance. For the wind he sets out to capture on film clearly is, and always has been, the central image of all things spiritual.

"To film the impossible," Ivens says, "is really the finest pursuit in life!"

And in the end he and Lucidan do manage to make the wind appear on the screen in a powerful five-minute sequence, as a tremendous, unremitting blast comes sweeping down upon the desert and millions of grains of sand are sent flying over the dunes. It comes as a moment of triumph and liberation.

In the interval, there has been much poetic fantasy and humor. Ivens had originally intended to devote part of the film to the recently unearthed terra-cotta warriors of Emperor Qin Shihuang's tomb.

Footage was simultaneously being done about the making of the film, and it is thanks to this that one can witness part of the negotiations with the chief archaeologist.

Ivens's patience held up eight days during which the archaeologist, despite recommendations from Beijing, never budged from his proposition: They would be granted 10 minutes to film an equal number of sequences on the site.

This would hardly give enough time for the electricians to set up their lights for the first shot and Ivens gave up. He nonetheless emerged with a splendid portrait of bureaucracy in action.

The film is a fundamental, intuitive and adventurous reappraisal by a man who has been through the throes, aspirations and illusions of this century.

I VENS, the son of a Dutch dealer in photographic material, began making documentaries with a poetic aura in the 1920s.

His works are a basic reference to many and his film on the Spanish Civil War, narrated by Ernest Hemingway, is considered a classic.

In his youth his family had sent him to study photographic technique at Claustenburg University in Berlin. He was then expected to take over the family business in Nijmegen.

In the immediate postwar years the city was a place of intellectual and artistic ferment. Young Joris was a serious student, but he was also intensely involved in the city's art world, thanks to which he discovered a lifestyle quite unlike the sober ways he had known in Nijmegen.

In Berlin he met and befriended such men as Wassily Kandinsky, Bertolt Brecht, Erwin Piscator, Piet Mondrian and Leszlo Moholy-Nagy. It is hardly surprising — in view of the social and economic conditions — that he put his talent at the service of revolutions and liberation movements.

"In those days," Ivens says, "I was entirely convinced that generous ideas could create a new world. But I have gradually seen all these ideas harden into dogma and turn into the opposite of what they once had been. Many friends of mine, important revolutionary leaders, later became tyrants and I have had to admit that the sort of change we need cannot be brought about by militant activism."

TOWARD the end of the film, as the team sits waiting in the desert, an old woman appears before their tent. For a fee, she says, she can conjure up a wind. The young Chinese interpreter is skeptical but Ivens accepts. "After all I've experienced in this century," he says, "I have come to believe in magic."

"All through my youth," he adds, "I was educated to believe that science could account for everything. But after having lived through all the events of the 20th century, I have come to realize that the winds of history also carry great metaphysical forces with them."

"This is something I discovered through my own life experience rather than through reading. I now believe that one really does need some sort of spiritual element, even though it need not take the form of a religion."

Ivens is still the juvenile enthusiast. He is not an old man returning to tradition for security. Instead, he can be seen as attempting to highlight the fundamental mystery and adventurousness of life in a film that, through the poetic quality of its imagery, suggests a broader and more generous vision of human existence.

A Priest Who Loves (Controversial) Art

by David Galloway

COLOGNE — West Germans can soon enjoy a pair of television films portraying off-beat art-world personalities. The first, set in Cologne, focuses on an unconventional exhibition-maker who doggedly promotes the work of young musicians and composers. The second, shot in Frankfurt, portrays a local celebrity who finds ingenious ways of bringing art directly to the masses.

The two films share an important link: The central figure in each is 48-year-old Friedhelm Mennekes. His "double life" in Frankfurt and Cologne would be remarkable enough without the duties he otherwise fulfills. Mennekes is a Jesuit priest and a professor at St. George's University in Frankfurt; he has a parish in Cologne.

"I never liked doing things by halves," he says. As the son of a pub keeper in Bottrop, in the heart of the grimy Ruhr, he was determined to transcend the prosaic world of his birth. As a cutter in a textile factory, he resolved to attend the university, although he had not completed high school. A former atheist, he not only joined the Roman Catholic Church but determined to become a Jesuit. "Had I been Jewish," he said, "I'd have become a rabbi."

Before he received a kind of second calling to serve the arts, he was popularly known as "the motorcycle priest," and he regularly rode with Frankfurt's rowdiest youth gangs. Equally stamped by the gloom of the Existentialist writers on whom he gorged himself as a student and by the revolutionary spirit that rocked West German universities in 1968, he saw his role as minister to the misfit. His first parish, in the two-fisted working-class district of Frankfurt-Nied, had more than its share of cypresses, criminals, derelicts, alcoholics and junkies. All had a place at St. Mark's, although street gangs, when lured into the parish house, created an unpredictable powder-keg atmosphere. Hence, he resolved to give his own quarters by buying seven decrepit circus wagons. He persuaded the West German Bundesbahn to donate a restaurant car, which he converted to a disco. Each step confirmed his intuitive faith that unconventional solutions would stimulate dialogue.

In that spirit, Father Mennekes began to exhibit art in the parish church — not, however, what most of his worshippers would have recognized as "religious art." The phrase, he insists, is meaningless. Great art always appeals to the spirit — even that which, at first glance, may shock and baffle conventional sensibilities. "I suppose, after so much theology and theory, I distrust the word. The picture is a more direct statement — another way of speaking."

Mennekes showed the work of Joseph Beuys before the German art guru became an international figure. And within the space of St. Mark's he positioned a gigantic marble torso by the Austrian sculptor Alfred Hrdlicka, an outspoken Communist and atheist. More shocking than the artist's beliefs, or lack thereof, was the fact that he endowed his work with enormous genitals. Far from merely seeking to provoke with these choices, Mennekes sought — and found — dialogue.

SOON the local art establishment was taking note of Mennekes's program, and prominent guests lent the openings in Frankfurt-Nied an international flair. After more than 70 exhibitions between 1979 and 1983, came the offer of a professorship in the Sociology of Religion at St. George's University. In keeping with Jesuit tradition, Father Mennekes felt obliged to accept, although he cherished parish life above intellectual abstraction. If his superiors thought the shift would curtail his sometimes disconcerting engagement with the avant-garde, they were wrong.

Even Frankfurt's cultural bureaucrats were anxious that he continue his work, and they offered him a series of alternative venues. The priest found them all wanting. His own alternative: the former VIP waiting room at the Frankfurt train station, the Kaiserplatz. With 350,000 visitors per day, Frankfurt has the busiest railway station in Europe; for Mennekes, such an audience potential was irresistible. Exhibitions of Arnulf



Friedhelm Mennekes, priest and art sponsor.

Rainer, Hans Arp and Joseph Beuys launched the program, and the curating curate gave guided tours. If attendance lagged, he commandeered the public-address system to drum up business.

Father Mennekes was meanwhile establishing his credentials as an art critic. His texts appeared regularly in Kunst und Kirche (Art and Church). He edited an upbeat issue dedicated to the New York art scene and has specialized in interviews with artists, which are periodically collected in book form. Many who might have frozen up before a journalist found themselves baring their souls and their aesthetics to this gently enthusiastic, admiring guest. Mennekes's interview with the reclusive Francis Bacon was a coup of which he is rightly proud.

Just as the priest's energies seemed channeled into predictable if unconventional courses, his itinerary changed. In 1987 his superiors once more offered him a parish — the historic church of St. Peter's in Cologne. Postwar restructuring of the inner-city neighborhood — office blocks, insurance companies, museums — had reduced the local sheep to a tiny, straggling flock. It was rare that a Mass drew more than 30 worshippers.

Mennekes accepted the assignment but added provisos: He would retain both his teaching position and his train-station gallery in Frankfurt. Within months, he launched an exhibition program in Cologne. The controversial neo-Expressionist Markus Lüpertz was the first to exhibit a triptych behind the main altar. Since then, a brilliant roster of international painters has followed. Many were initially skeptical of the concept but quickly converted — by Mennekes's contagious enthusiasm for a neglected aesthetic form and by the superb Romanesque architecture in which their work is viewed.

They are in good company, for Peter Paul Rubens's "Crucifixion of St. Peter" also hangs there, over a side altar — painted

in 1638 as a gift to the church where the artist was baptized. Thus, Father Mennekes stresses that he is furthering a local tradition. The means, however, often seem distinctly non-traditional — minimalist sculpture in the central aisle, a video installation in the crypt. The heart of the Cologne program, however, is the series of exhibitions in the church's broad, high three-sided gallery. The Cologne architect Oswald Mathis Ungers has simplified the space to create a continuous, sparsely elegant environment for paintings.

The architect has not yet resolved the structural problems, however, and no more than 20 visitors can wander the gallery at a time. The 16th-century church was heavily damaged in World War II and hastily patched afterwards, when its vaulted roof was replaced by a flat, coffered ceiling. Excavations for a subway further weakened the structure, which is now scheduled for extensive renovation, with Ungers as master builder.

Rummaging through storage rooms, Mennekes not only unearthed forgotten works of art but superb Renaissance and Baroque vestments, with which he immediately replaced the drab modern robes preferred by his predecessors. Contemporary artists have also designed vestments for him. They complement the notion that "a good priest is a performance artist," and when he wears them to celebrate Mass he is often assisted by women.

It is small wonder, then, that attendance on weekends, when Mennekes is "in town," may exceed 800. And for art openings, which are accompanied by concerts of experimental music, the number may be even larger. St. Peter's always has a painter and a composer in residence, with studios in the church tower. Despite such intense exposure, a few church members are unpersuaded: "You can no longer pray here," says one.

EVERY activity has majority approval by the parish council, but some decisions are plainly controversial. On the 50th anniversary of the so-called Reichskristallnacht, when Nazis burned synagogues throughout Germany, Mennekes staged a nightlong vigil at St. Peter's. Along the walls ran a 300-foot frieze of photographs. They showed virtually the entire adult male population of a small German town, posing proudly in their new SS uniforms. Only recently discovered, the glass plates were developed for the first time — in increasingly pale tones until, when the frieze reached the altar, the faces had faded to anonymity. "One could no longer distinguish," says Mennekes, "whether these were victims or oppressors."

Confronting such themes has become Father Mennekes's trademark. Hence, to commemorate Lent, the works of art that belong to St. Peter's — including the Rubens — were draped with quilts for a week. Produced in the United States as part of the nationwide AIDS memorial, the quilts, Mennekes believes, can be seen in the medieval tradition of embroidered "mourning cloths" with which a community once expressed its collective grief. These draped works of art were simultaneously an expression of grief and a preparation for the joy of revelation when the cloths were drawn aside.

Such joy is a quality Father Mennekes radiates whenever he speaks of art. His hands sculpt sentences in the air, while his mind races ahead in search of fresh analogies. "I can never write a single lecture," he complains. "I think of so many qualifications that it becomes six or seven." Yet, as a guest professor at West Berlin's Academy of Arts, he recently packed a semester's reflections into two weeks. Increasingly in demand as a consultant for international exhibitions and as mediator for art-related conflicts in the church, he nonetheless maintains the self-mocking tone of a pub keeper's son from Bottrop.

For his ordination, Friedhelm Mennekes chose the motto "We are fools — for Christ's sake." The fool's grin, as he knows, often proves more effective than the pious frown. Does he still have ambition? "Oh yes," he responds. And then, with a twinkle in his eye that looks suspiciously devilish: "To be director of the modern department at the Vatican Museum. I'd throw out the kitsch and make it one of the great collections in the world."

David Galloway is a writer and professor who is based in West Germany.

INTERNATIONAL ARTS GUIDE

ENGLAND

London

Barbican Centre (tel: 638.41.41). To Apr. 9: The Last Romantics, illustrated English art from Edward Burne-Jones (1833-1898) to Stanley Spencer (1898-1959) in over 350 works, painting, sculpture, drawing and print work.

To Mar. 5: The U.S.-U.K. Print Connection: 200 original prints by British and American artists.

Hayward Gallery (tel: 261.01.27). To Apr. 16: Leonardo da Vinci: Artist, Scientist, Engineer: 129 drawings by Leonardo including portraits, architectural and engineering designs, and 13 models, among them a flying machine of his design.

To Apr. 16: La France: Images of Woman and Ideas of Nation 1789-1989, displays drawings, paintings, sculpture and photographs by about 100 artists, among them Ingres, Delacroix, Daumier, Rodin, Picasso.

Royal Academy of Arts (tel: 734.90.52). To Apr. 9: Italian Art in the 20th Century, the most significant movements in Italian art since 1900, illustrated by the work of 45 artists including Boccioni, Balla, Severini, De Chirico, Morandi, Modigliani, Mario Merz and Lucio Fontana.

Victoria & Albert Museum (tel: 589.63.71). To Apr. 30: Photography Now: International photography of the past ten years.

Whitechapel Art Gallery (tel: 377.01.07). To Apr. 23: Joan Miro, Paintings and Drawings 1929-41: on view are over 80 works.

FRANCE

Paris

Centre Georges Pompidou (tel: 42.77.12.33). To Mar. 27: Jean Tinguely: a retrospective of the Swiss artist's work of the past 30 years displays over 200 sculptures, including recent works.

Bibliothèque Nationale (tel: 47.03.81.26). To Mar. 5: Gauguin and the Pont-Aven School: engravings and other prints by principal Pont-Aven artists, Emile Bernard, Paul Serusier, Maxime Maufra and others.

Galerie Brame et Lorenceanu (tel: 45.22.16.89). To Mar. 24: Gustave Caillebotte (1848-1894): drawings, studies and paintings.

Grand Palais (tel: 42.89.54.00). To Apr. 20: Paul Gauguin: a retrospective of over 280 works from museums and collections worldwide includes paintings, drawings, prints, sculpture and ceramics.

Musée des Arts Décoratifs (tel: 42.60.32.14). To May 21: Over 400 works by Alexander Calder

are on view in "Calder Intime," toys, jewelry, wire sculptures and mobiles.

Musée de la Mode et du Costume (tel: 47.20.85.23). To May 7: Modes et Révolutions: The evolution of French fashion from 1780 to 1804.

Musée Jacquemart-André (tel: 42.89.04.91). To May 31: Historic Russian Costumes 1700-1914: 200 costumes and 48 paintings from the collection of the Hermitage Museum, Leningrad.

To Mar. 5: The U.S.-U.K. Print Connection: 200 original prints by British and American artists.

Hayward Gallery (tel: 261.01.27). To Apr. 16: Leonardo da Vinci: Artist, Scientist, Engineer: 129 drawings by Leonardo including portraits, architectural and engineering designs, and 13 models, among them a flying machine of his design.

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WEST GERMANY

Bonn

Städtisches Kunstmuseum (tel: 77.36.86). To Apr. 2: Max Ernst: 200 examples of the artist's book illustrations and prints from the collection of the Kunstmuseum.

To Mar. 19: Sixty Modern Masterworks from the Solomon R. Guggenheim Museum in New York and the Peggy Guggenheim collection in Venice. Includes works by Braque, Max Ernst, Chagall, Modigliani.

Cologne

Josef-Haubrich-Kunsthalle (tel: 221.23.35). To Apr. 16: Gerhard Marcks (1889-1981): century exhibition featuring over 130 sculptures and as many drawings and prints.

Wallraf-Richartz-Museum (tel: 2.21.23.79). To Mar. 27: Allegory to Realism: Gothic Painting and Sculpture in Cologne, 1300 to 1550. Includes 13th- and 14th-century sculpture and painting of the 15th and 16th centuries.

Düsseldorf

Kunstsammlung Nordrhein-Westfalen (tel: 13.39.61). To Apr. 23: Max Ernst collages: a retrospective of 200 works ranging from the 1920s to the early 1970s.

Mannheim

Kunsthalle (tel: 293.64.12). To Mar. 5: Art Treasures from the Sao Paulo Museum, Brazil: on view are 60 Impressionist and modern master paintings, from Courbet to Picasso.

Munich

Neue Pinakothek (tel: 23.50.50). To Mar. 5: French art of the 19th century from the museum of applied arts in Budapest: 60 paintings, watercolors and drawings.

Tubingen

Kunsthalle (6.14.44). To Apr. 16: The Berggruen Klee



"Das Hafenbad," from the Gerhard Marcks retrospective in Cologne.

collection: about 100 paintings and watercolors by Paul Klee.

ITALY

Florence

Palazzo Pitti (tel: 21.34.40). To Apr. 30: Splendors of Semplice Stones, Court Art in the Florence of the Grand Dukes: on view are mosaics, furniture and other objects from Florence's semi-precious stone workshop, the Officina delle Pietre Dure, founded 1588.

Milan

Palazzo Reale (tel: 87.19.13). To Mar. 12: "Avanguardia Russa," Russian art from private collections in Leningrad and Moscow: 127 paintings plus posters and chinaware from the period 1904-34.

Rome

Villa Medici (tel: 67.8.11). To Mar. 27: Photography from the Musée d'Orsay, Paris: 180 images from 1839 to 1922.

JAPAN

Tokyo

Tokyo National Museum (tel: 822.11.11). To March 12: Collection of treasures from Ninnaji Temple in Kyoto.

NETHERLANDS

Amsterdam

Overholland Museum (tel: 76.62.66). To Mar. 12: Philip Guston: works on paper 1930-1980.

Stedelijk Museum (tel: 573.29.11). March 5 to May 28: The first major retrospective devoted to Kasimir Malevich (1878-1935): over 100 paintings and 48 drawings, theater costume and set designs, engravings, architectural models, porcelain, posters and documentary material.

SPAIN

Madrid

Fundación Juan March (tel: 435.42.40). To Apr. 23: René Magritte: 80 paintings dating from the 1920s to 1960s.

SWITZERLAND

Lausanne

Fondation de l'Hermitage (tel: 20.50.01). To Mar. 12: Art from Belgian museums in Liege: 100 works spanning the period 1860 to 1960; includes works by Belgian artists Delvaux, Magritte, Ensor, Alfred Stevens.

Zurich

Kunsthaus (tel: 251.67.65). To Mar. 5: The Sketchbooks of Picasso: the artist's sketchbooks 1906 to 1965 are represented by 250 sketches, drawings, watercolors, personal notations.

Mar. 3 to May 15: Pictures from the New World: American painting of the 18th and 19th centuries from the Thyssen-Bornemisza collection and U.S. museums.

UNITED STATES

New York

Center for African Art (tel: 861.1200). To Apr. 6: Africa and the Renaissance: An exceptional loan exhibition of 120 African ivories made at the time of the first European contacts with Africa.

Metropolitan Museum of Art (tel: 535.77.10). To Apr. 9: The Pencil of Nature, early photographs (1844 to 1846) from his book of the same title, by William Henry Fox Talbot.

To Mar. 19: Painting in Renaissance Siena: 1420-1500: over 100 paintings and manuscript illuminations.

To Mar. 19: Jean-Auguste-Dominique Ingres: a retrospective of paintings, prints and drawings. Museum of Modern Art (tel: 708.97.50). To May 2: Warhol: A Retrospective, includes over 300 works, the majority from the early and mid 1960s, accompanied by a program of the artist's films.

New York Public Library (tel: 221.76.76). To Apr. 29: Revolution in Print: France 1789, explores the influence on the French Revolution of the freeing of the presses. On view are 18th c. engravings, manuscripts, books, pamphlets, playing cards and paper currency as well as printing presses and tools.

Washington

National Gallery (tel: 737.42.15). To Apr. 30: Cezanne: The Early Years, presents nearly 100 works by Paul Cezanne, the majority from the period 1859-1872, and includes 25 paintings from the collection of the National Gallery.

THE INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE
IN ASSOCIATION WITH ACTUALIDAD ECONOMICA AND
LEO BURNETT S.A. INVITE YOU TO A MAJOR CONFERENCE



SPAIN & EUROPE:
1993 & BEYOND
AT THE PALACE HOTEL, MADRID, ON APRIL 11, 1989

With the Presidency of the European Commission in the first semester of 1989 and the completion of full economic integration as close as 1992, Spain is consolidating her position in the emerging unified Europe. The conference will examine the outlook for the Spanish economy and assess Spain's competitiveness into the 1990's. Simultaneous Spanish-English translation will be available at all times. To register for this exceptional international conference, please complete and return the registration form below.

THE PROGRAM

APRIL 10

21:00 DINNER-PALACE HOTEL
Guest Speaker: Pedro Solbes Mira, Secretary of State to the EEC.

APRIL 11

9:30 Chairman's Introductory Remarks
9:45 ECONOMIC OUTLOOK FOR SPAIN INTO THE 1990's
Carlos Solchaga, Minister of Economy and Finance

10:30 BRUSSELS PROGRESS REPORT
Edmundo Neut, Chief Spokesman for Bruce Millan, Regional Policy, European Commission

11:00 TOWARDS THE SINGLE MARKET: OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES FOR SPAIN
Apollonio Ruiz Ligerio, Secretary of State for Trade

11:45 COFFEE

12:15 THE INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS CLIMATE AND SPANISH COMPETITIVENESS: 1992 AND BEYOND
Juan Antonio Garcia Diaz, President, Uralita (Grupo)
Candido Velazquez Gaztela, Chairman, Telefonica
Apollonio Ruiz Ligerio, Secretary of UGT Federate Activity
Luis Croisier, Chairman, National Securities Board

* To be confirmed.

14:00 LUNCH
ROLE OF LATIN AMERICA IN THE ECONOMIC LIFE OF EUROPE
Guest Luncheon Speaker: *Mario Vargas Llosa, Peruvian writer, Presidential Candidate.

16:00 SPANISH ADVERTISING IN THE EUROPEAN CONTEXT
Donald Gunn, Senior Vice President, Director, Creative Resources Worldwide, Leo Burnett.

16:00 THE OUTLOOK FOR THE SPANISH MEDIA
Jesus de Polanco, President, El Pais

17:00 THE INTERNATIONALIZATION OF BANKING, FINANCE AND INVESTMENT IN SPAIN
Marcel Guasch, Member of the Board, Kuwait Investment Office

Alfonso Escamez, Chairman, Banco Central
Jose Antonio Garay, Senior Vice President & Regional Manager, Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company

Moderator: Rafael Tormes, President, Spanish Bankers Association.

18:15 THE INFRASTRUCTURE AND TOURISM: INITIATIVES TO COMPETE IN EUROPE
Jose Barriomuro, Minister for Transport, Communications and Tourism.

18:45 CLOSING REMARKS
19:00 Close of Conference.

REGISTRATION FORM

Please return the conference registration form to:
International Herald Tribune,
Conference Office,
65 Long Acre, London WC2E 9JH.

Tel.: (44 1) 379 4302. Fax: (44 1) 240 2254; or:
Actualidad Economica
Conference Division,
C/ Recolet

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chp.
StarTch	48375	2 1/8	1 1/4	2	+ 1/4
UnbBrd	38158	51	50	50	-2 1/2
Dow	27362	30 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4	+1 1/8
EShow	16475	20 1/4	18 1/4	18 1/4	+1 1/2
Emhart	17729	40 1/2	37 1/2	40 1/2	+ 1/2
Exxon	17280	44 1/4	43 1/4	44 1/4	+ 1/2
GenTel	16311	40	39	40	+ 1/2
PNC	16266	49 1/4	48	49 1/4	+ 1/2
PanAm	16093	4 1/4	3 7/8	4 1/4	+ 1/8
GenCorp	15256	40 1/2	39 1/2	40 1/2	+ 1/2
IBM	12365	120 1/4	117 1/4	120 1/4	+ 1/2
Tesco	12354	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	+ 1/8
Walt	11877	35 1/4	33 1/4	35 1/4	+ 1/2
WarmC	11198	45	43 1/4	44 1/4	+ 1/2
PG&E	11002	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	+ 1/8

Market Sales	
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	161,990,000
NYSE prev. clos. close	209,929,930
Amex 4 p.m. volume	10,100,000
Amex prev. clos. close	9,170,000
OTC 4 p.m. volume	129,485,000
OTC prev. 4 p.m. volume	128,762,100
NYSE volume up	117,497,100
NYSE volume down	23,126,450
Amex volume up	5,182,180
Amex volume down	2,272,400
OTC volume up	n.d.
OTC volume down	n.d.

NYSE Index				
	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Composite	163.34	161.93	163.21	+1.47
Industrials	197.82	195.99	197.59	+1.86
Transport	160.88	159.13	160.89	+1.61
Utilities	77.11	75.54	77.11	+0.59
Financial	135.90	135.00	135.87	+1.57

**Thursday's
NYSE
Closing**

AMEX Diary		
	Close	Prev.
Advanced	241	256
Declined	222	296
Unchanged	281	283
Total Issues	844	837
New Highs	39	23
New Lows	14	11

NASDAQ Index				
	Close	Ch'ng	Week Ago	Mon
Composite	482.52	+2.73	603.87	485
Industrials	397.34	+3.13	397.92	401
Finance	479.58	+1.21	479.87	479
Banks	458.55	+0.71	458.75	452
Insurance	463.90	+1.94	462.55	454
Utilities	352.96	+7.23	355	354
Transp.	421.22	+2.37	423.73	424

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
TecAir	7777	13 1/2	12 1/2	12 3/4	+
OWC	4330	7 3/4	7 1/4	7 1/2	+
Hosbro	3525	18 1/4	17 3/4	17 3/4	+
CryStO	2387	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	+
WansB	2250	9 1/4	8 3/4	8 3/4	+
Greco S I	1972	22	21 1/2	22 1/4	+
ChnI Co	1968	22	21 1/2	22 1/4	+
Gree S	1609	12 1/4	11 3/4	12 1/4	+
AmInd's	1616	18 1/4	18 1/4	18 1/4	+
ColEpy	1606	16 1/4	15 3/4	15 3/4	+
NWIDE	1602	6 1/4	5 3/4	5 3/4	+

Dow Jones Bond Averages		
	Close	Ch'ge
Bonds	88.13	— 0.01
Utilities	87.53	Unch.
Industrials	88.44	— 0.01

NYSE Diary		
	Close	Prev.
Advanced	979	633
Declined	476	816
Unchanged	504	522
Total Issues	1959	1971
New Highs	51	33
New Lows	22	13

	Rev	Sales	*Shr†
Mar. 1	271,197	693,378	4.764
Feb. 28	364,790	551,567	26.975
Feb. 27	217,454	502,649	1.120
Feb. 24	226,864	502,861	2.355
Feb. 23	233,144	513,127	6.152

*Included in the sales figures

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Index	2244.31	2274.82	2239.82	2245.71	+ 22.40
Trans	1842.04	1843.53	1834.71	1854.44	+ 14.97
Util	182.43	183.39	181.78	182.67	+ 0.71
Comp	857.23	869.68	854.59	865.53	+ 8.72

	High	Low	Close	Chg
Industrials	335.30	331.48	334.82	+2.34
Transp.	248.77	245.85	248.24	+1.39
Utilities	115.69	114.55	115.56	+0.91
Finance	26.39	26.08	26.25	+0.17
SP 500	290.32	287.11	289.95	+2.24
SP 100	275.47	272.29	275.03	+2.74

NASDAQ Diary		
	Close	Pre
Advances	1,148	8
Declined	786	1,8
Unchanged	n.d.	2,5
Total issues	n.d.	4,4

AMEX Stock Index			
High	Low	Close	Chg
324.97	322.18	324.95	+

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Other Markets Boost NYSE

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange closed sharply higher Thursday in moderate trading, boosted by gains in the dollar and bonds.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which had fallen 15.35 points on Wednesday, jumped 22.67 to close at 2,265.71.

Broader market indicators also advanced. The New York Stock Exchange index climbed 1.47, to 163.21. Standard & Poor's 500-stock index rose 2.84, to 289.95. The price of an average share added 30 cents.

Advances led declines by more than 2 to 1. Volume slowed to 161.98 million shares from 177.21 million traded on Wednesday.

After failing to post a gain in the last session, analysts said the market got some good news on the interest-rate front when the West German central bank, the Bundesbank, decided not to raise its key lending rates, as the Federal Reserve Board did last week.

Ricky Harrington, technical analyst with Interstate-Johnson Lane Corp. in Charlotte, North Carolina, said the news, which came before the market opened, boosted foreign stock markets, and their strength supported Wall Street.

The Tokyo market closed higher for the first time in four sessions, with the Nikkei 225-stock gauge rising 109.43, to 32,073.73. In London, the Financial Times 100-share index added 18.4 points, rising to 2,039.7.

Mr. Harrington said stocks then got support from strength in the dollar and the bond market, the latter of which staged a broad-based rally.

But in light of concerns about inflation and interest rates, which have pressured the market for several sessions, Mr. Harrington said any substantial further gains were unlikely over the short term.

"This week we've seen IBM, General Motors, Digital Equipment and other quality stocks move lower, and the overall market has followed suit," he said.

"I guess we have to assume that the market is in a consolidation trend after hitting post-crash highs in early February. But the market does appear to be getting some support at the 2,250 level," he added.

Storage Technology was the most active NYSE issue, rising $\frac{3}{4}$ to 2 $\frac{1}{4}$.

Dun & Bradstreet followed, dropping 2% to 50. Union Carbide was third, rising 1% to 30%. AT&T climbed ¼ to 30%. IBM added ½ to 120%.

Among other blue chips, General Motors rose $\frac{1}{2}$ to 84%, American Express rose $\frac{1}{2}$ to 30, Primerica rose $\frac{1}{4}$ to 22%, United Technologies rose $\frac{1}{2}$ to 43% and Eastman Kodak rose $\frac{1}{2}$ to 46.

May Department Stores advanced $\frac{1}{4}$ to 36 $\frac{1}{2}$. The company said it had begun a "Dutch auction" cash self-tender offer for 10.25 million common shares, representing 6.9 percent of its stock outstanding.

Other retailers rose also after releasing favorable sales reports for February. Sears rose $\frac{1}{2}$ to 41%, K mart rose $\frac{1}{2}$ to 37%, F.W. Woolworth rose $\frac{1}{4}$ to 51%, J.C. Penney rose $\frac{1}{4}$ to 52, Ames Department Stores rose $\frac{1}{2}$ to 16% and Wal-Mart rose $\frac{1}{2}$ to 30%.

Prices closed higher in moderate trading of American Stock Exchange issues.

[illegible]

Other Markets I

United Press International

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12 1/2	10	7 1/2	5	2 1/2	1 1/2	1/2	1/4	1/8	1/16	1/32	1/64	1/128	1/256	1/512	1/1024	1/2048	1/4096	1/8192	1/16384	1/32768	1/65536	1/131072	1/262144	1/524288	1/1048576	1/2097152	1/4194304	1/8388608	1/16777216	1/33554432	1/67108864	1/134217728	1/268435456	1/536870912	1/1073741824	1/2147483648	1/4294967296	1/8589934592	1/17179869184	1/34359738368	1/68719476736	1/137438953472	1/274877906944	1/549755813888	1/1099511627776	1/2199023255552	1/4398046511104	1/8796093022208	1/17592186044416	1/35184372088832	1/70368744177664	1/140737488355328	1/281474976710656	1/562949953421312	1/1125899906842624	1/2251799813685248	1/4503599627370496	1/9007199254740992	1/18014398509481984	1/36028797018963968	1/72057594037927936	1/144115188075855872	1/288230376151711744	1/576460752303423488	1/1152921504606846976	1/2305843009213693952	1/4611686018427387904	1/9223372036854775808	1/18446744073709551616	1/36893488147419103232	1/73786976294838206464	1/147573952589676412928	1/295147905179352825856	1/590295810358705651712	1/1180591620717411303424	1/2361183241434822606848	1/4722366482869645213696	1/9444732965739290427392	1/18889465931478580854784	1/37778931862957161709568	1/75557863725914323419136	1/151115727451828646838272	1/302231454903657293676544	1/604462909807314587353088	1/1208925819614629174706176	1/2417851639229258349412352	1/4835703278458516698824704	1/9671406556917033397649408	1/19342813113834066795298816	1/38685626227668133590597632	1/77371252455336267181195264	1/154742504910672534362390528	1/309485009821345068724781056	1/618970019642690137449562112	1/1237940039285380274899124224	1/2475880078570760549798248448	1/4951760157141521099596496896	1/9903520314283042199192993792	1/1980704062856608439838598752	1/3961408125713216879677197504	1/7922816251426433759354395008	1/15845632502852867518708790016	1/31691265005705735037417580032	1/63382530011411470074835160064	1/126765060022822940149670320128	1/253530120045645880299340640256	1/507060240091291760598681280512	1/1014120480182583521197362561024	1/2028240960365167042394725122048	1/4056481920730334084789450244096	1/8112963841460668169578900488192	1/16225927682921336339157800976384	1/32451855365842672678315601952768	1/64903710731685345356631203905536	1/129807421463370690713262407811072	1/259614842926741381426524815622144	1/519229685853482762853049631244288	1/1038459371706965525706099262488576	1/2076918743413931051412118524977152	1/4153837486827862102824237049954304	1/8307674973655724205648474099908608	1/16615349947311448411296948199817216	1/33230699894622896822593896399634432	1/66461399789245793645187792799268864	1/13292279957849158729037558559533728	1/26584559915698317458075117119067456	1/53169119831396634916150234238134912	1/106338239662793269832300468476269824	1/212676479325586539664600936952539648	1/425352958651173079329201873905079296	1/850705917302346158658403747810158592	1/1701411834604692317316807495620317184	1/3402823669209384634633614991240634368	1/6805647338418769269267229982481268736	1/1361129467
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Boost NYSE

But in light of concerns about inflation and interest rates, which have pressured the market for several sessions, Mr. Harrington said any substantial further gains were unlikely over the short term.

"This week we've seen IBM, General Motors, Digital Equipment and other quality stocks move lower, and the overall market has followed suit," he said.

"I guess we have to assume that the market is in a consolidation trend after hitting post-crash highs in early February. But the market does appear to be getting some support at the 2,250 level," he added.

Storage Technology was the most active NYSE issue, rising $\frac{1}{4}$ to 24.

Dun & Bradstreet followed, dropping 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 50. Union Carbide was third, rising $\frac{1}{4}$ to 30 $\frac{1}{2}$. AT&T climbed $\frac{1}{4}$ to 30 $\frac{1}{4}$. IBM added $\frac{1}{8}$ to 120 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Among other blue chips, General Motors rose $\frac{1}{8}$ to 84 $\frac{1}{2}$, American Express rose $\frac{1}{4}$ to 30, Primera rose $\frac{1}{4}$ to 22 $\frac{1}{2}$, United Technologies rose $\frac{1}{8}$ to 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ and Eastman Kodak rose $\frac{1}{8}$ to 46.

May Department Stores advanced $\frac{1}{4}$ to 36 $\frac{1}{2}$. The company said it had begun a "Dutch auction" cash self-tender offer for 10.25 million common shares, representing 6.9 percent of its stock outstanding.

Other retailers rose also after releasing favorable sales reports for February. Sears rose $\frac{1}{2}$ to 41 $\frac{1}{2}$, K mart rose $\frac{1}{4}$ to 37 $\frac{1}{2}$, F.W. Woolworth rose $\frac{1}{4}$ to 51 $\frac{1}{2}$, J.C. Penney rose $\frac{1}{4}$ to 52, Ames Department Stores rose $\frac{1}{4}$ to 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ and Wal-Mart Stores rose $\frac{1}{4}$ to 32 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Prices closed higher in moderate trading of American Stock Exchange issues.

12 Month	High	Low	Close	Change	Volume	Open	High	Low	Close	Change
IBM	120 1/2	119 3/4	120 1/2	+ 1/8	1,200,000	119 3/4	120 1/2	119 3/4	120 1/2	+ 1/8
General Motors	84 1/2	84 1/4	84 1/2	+ 1/8	800,000	84 1/4	84 1/2	84 1/4	84 1/2	+ 1/8
American Express	30	29 3/4	30	+ 1/4	200,000	29 3/4	30	29 3/4	30	+ 1/4
United Technologies	43 1/2	43 1/4	43 1/2	+ 1/8	150,000	43 1/4	43 1/2	43 1/4	43 1/2	+ 1/8
Eastman Kodak	46	45 3/4	46	+ 1/8	100,000	45 3/4	46	45 3/4	46	+ 1/8
May Department Stores	36 1/2	36 1/4	36 1/2	+ 1/4	120,000	36 1/4	36 1/2	36 1/4	36 1/2	+ 1/4
Sears	41 1/2	41 1/4	41 1/2	+ 1/2	300,000	41 1/4	41 1/2	41 1/4	41 1/2	+ 1/2
K mart	37 1/2	37 1/4	37 1/2	+ 1/4	250,000	37 1/4	37 1/2	37 1/4	37 1/2	+ 1/4
F.W. Woolworth	51 1/2	51 1/4	51 1/2	+ 1/4	180,000	51 1/4	51 1/2	51 1/4	51 1/2	+ 1/4
J.C. Penney	52	51 3/4	52	+ 1/4	160,000	51 3/4	52	51 3/4	52	+ 1/4
Ames Department Stores	16 1/2	16 1/4	16 1/2	+ 1/4	80,000	16 1/4	16 1/2	16 1/4	16 1/2	+ 1/4
Wal-Mart Stores	32 1/2	32 1/4	32 1/2	+ 1/4	140,000	32 1/4	32 1/2	32 1/4	32 1/2	+ 1/4
Storage Technology	24	23 3/4	24	+ 1/4	400,000	23 3/4	24	23 3/4	24	+ 1/4
Dun & Bradstreet	50	49 3/4	50	- 1/2	350,000	49 3/4	50	49 3/4	50	- 1/2
Union Carbide	30 1/2	30 1/4	30 1/2	+ 1/4	220,000	30 1/4	30 1/2	30 1/4	30 1/2	+ 1/4
AT&T	30 1/4	30 1/8	30 1/4	+ 1/8	180,000	30 1/8	30 1/4	30 1/8	30 1/4	+ 1/8
IBM	120 1/2	119 3/4	120 1/2	+ 1/8	1,200,000	119 3/4	120 1/2	119 3/4	120 1/2	+ 1/8
General Motors	84 1/2	84 1/4	84 1/2	+ 1/8	800,000	84 1/4	84 1/2	84 1/4	84 1/2	+ 1/8
American Express	30	29 3/4	30	+ 1/4	200,000	29 3/4	30	29 3/4	30	+ 1/4
United Technologies	43 1/2	43 1/4	43 1/2	+ 1/8	150,000	43 1/4	43 1/2	43 1/4	43 1/2	+ 1/8
Eastman Kodak	46	45 3/4	46	+ 1/8	100,000	45 3/4	46	45 3/4	46	+ 1/8
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Sears	41 1/2	41 1/4	41 1/2	+ 1/2	300,000	41 1/4	41 1/2	41 1/4	41 1/2	+ 1/2
K mart	37 1/2	37 1/4	37 1/2	+ 1/4	250,000	37 1/4	37 1/2	37 1/4	37 1/2	+ 1/4
F.W. Woolworth	51 1/2	51 1/4	51 1/2	+ 1/4	180,000	51 1/4	51 1/2	51 1/4	51 1/2	+ 1/4
J.C. Penney	52	51 3/4	52	+ 1/4	160,000	51 3/4	52	51 3/4	52	+ 1/4
Ames Department Stores	16 1/2	16 1/4	16 1/2	+ 1/4	80,000	16 1/4	16 1/2	16 1/4	16 1/2	+ 1/4
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AT&T	30 1/4	30 1/8	30 1/4	+ 1/8	180,000	30 1/8	30 1/4	30 1/8	30 1/4	+ 1/8
IBM	120 1/2	119 3/4	120 1/2	+ 1/8	1,200,000	119 3/4	120 1/2	119 3/4	120 1/2	+ 1/8
General Motors	84 1/2	84 1/4	84 1/2	+ 1/8	800,000	84 1/4	84 1/2	84 1/4	84 1/2	+ 1/8
American Express	30	29 3/4	30	+ 1/4	200,000	29 3/4	30	29 3/4	30	+ 1/4
United Technologies	43 1/2	43 1/4	43 1/2	+ 1/8	150,000	43 1/4	43 1/2	43 1/4	43 1/2	+ 1/8
Eastman Kodak	46	45 3/4	46	+ 1/8	100,000	45 3/4	46	45 3/4	46	+ 1/8
May Department Stores	36 1/2	36 1/4	36 1/2	+ 1/4	120,000	36 1/4	36 1/2	36 1/4	36 1/2	+ 1/4
Sears	41 1/2	41 1/4	41 1/2	+ 1/2	300,000	41 1/4	41 1/2	41 1/4	41 1/2	+ 1/2
K mart	37 1/2	37 1/4	37 1/2	+ 1/4	250,000	37 1/4	37 1/2	37 1/4	37 1/2	+ 1/4
F.W. Woolworth	51 1/2	51 1/4	51 1/2	+ 1/4	180,000	51 1/4	51 1/2	51 1/4	51 1/2	+ 1/4
J.C. Penney	52	51 3/4	52	+ 1/4	160,000	51 3/4	52	51 3/4	52	+ 1/4
Ames Department Stores	16 1/2	16 1/4	16 1/2	+ 1/4	80,000	16 1/4	16 1/2	16 1/4	16 1/2	+ 1/4
Wal-Mart Stores	32 1/2	32 1/4	32 1/2	+ 1/4	140,000	32 1/4	32 1/2	32 1/4	32 1/2	+ 1/4
Storage Technology	24	23 3/4	24	+ 1/4	400,000	23 3/4	24	23 3/4	24	+ 1/4
Dun & Bradstreet	50	49 3/4	50	- 1/2	350,000	49 3/4	50	49 3/4	50	- 1/2
Union Carbide	30 1/2	30 1/4	30 1/2	+ 1/4	220,000	30 1/4	30 1/2	30 1/4	30 1/2	+ 1/4
AT&T	30 1/4	30 1/8	30 1/4	+ 1/8	180,000	30 1/8	30 1/4	30 1/8	30 1/4	+ 1/8
IBM	120 1/2	119 3/4	120 1/2	+ 1/8	1,200,000	119 3/4	120 1/2	119 3/4	120 1/2	+ 1/8
General Motors	84 1/2	84 1/4	84 1/2	+ 1/8	800,000	84 1/4	84 1/2	84 1/4	84 1/2	+ 1/8
American Express	30	29 3/4	30	+ 1/4	200,000	29 3/4	30	29 3/4	30	+ 1/4
United Technologies	43 1/2	43 1/4	43 1/2	+ 1/8	150,000	43 1/4	43 1/2	43 1/4	43 1/2	+ 1/8
Eastman Kodak	46	45 3/4	46	+ 1/8	100,000	45 3/4	46	45 3/4	46	+ 1/8
May Department Stores	36 1/2	36 1/4	36 1/2	+ 1/4	120,000	36 1/4	36 1/2	36 1/4	36 1/2	+ 1/4
Sears	41 1/2	41 1/4	41 1/2	+ 1/2	300,000	41 1/4	41 1/2	41 1/4	41 1/2	+ 1/2
K mart	37 1/2	37 1/4	37 1/2	+ 1/4	250,000	37 1/4	37 1/2	37 1/4	37 1/2	+ 1/4
F.W. Woolworth	51 1/2	51 1/4	51 1/2	+ 1/4	180,000	51 1/4	51 1/2	51 1/4	51 1/2	+ 1/4
J.C. Penney	52	51 3/4	52	+ 1/4	160,000	51 3/4	52	51 3/4	52	+ 1/4
Ames Department Stores	16 1/2	16 1/4	16 1/2	+ 1/4	80,000	16 1/4	16 1/2	16 1/4	16 1/2	+ 1/4
Wal-Mart Stores	32 1/2	32 1/4	32 1/2	+ 1/4	140,000	32 1/4	32 1/2	32 1/4	32 1/2	+ 1/4
Storage Technology	24	23 3/4	24	+ 1/4	400,000	23 3/4	24	23 3/4	24	+ 1/4
Dun & Bradstreet	50	49 3/4	50	- 1/2	350,000	49 3/4	50	49 3/4	50	- 1/2
Union Carbide	30 1/2	30 1/4	30 1/2	+ 1/4	220,000	30 1/4	30 1/2	30 1/4	30 1/2	+ 1/4
AT&T	30 1/4	30 1/8	30 1/4	+ 1/8	180,000	30 1/8	30 1/4	30 1/8	30 1/4	+ 1/8
IBM	120 1/2	119 3/4	120 1/2	+ 1/8	1,200,000	119 3/4	120 1/2	119 3/4	120 1/2	+ 1/8
General Motors	84 1/2	84 1/4	84 1/2	+ 1/8	800,000	84 1/4	84 1/2	84 1/4	84 1/2	+ 1/8
American Express	30	29 3/4	30	+ 1/4	200,000	29 3/4	30	29 3/4	30	+ 1/4
United Technologies	43 1/2	43 1/4	43 1/2	+ 1/8	150,000	43 1/4	43 1/2	43 1/4	43 1/2	+ 1/8
Eastman Kodak	46	45 3/4	46	+ 1/8	100,000	45 3/4	46	45 3/4	46	+ 1/8
May Department Stores	36 1/2	36 1/4	36 1/2	+ 1/4	120,000	36 1/4	36 1/2	36 1/4	36 1/2	+ 1/4
Sears	41 1/2	41 1/4	41 1/2	+ 1/2	300,000	41 1/4	41 1/2	41 1/4	41 1/2	+ 1/2
K mart	37 1/2	37 1/4	37 1/2	+ 1/4	250,000	37 1/4	37 1/2	37 1/4	37 1/2	+ 1/4
F.W. Woolworth	51 1/2	51 1/4	51 1/2	+ 1/4	180,000	51 1/4	51 1/2	51 1/4	51 1/2	+ 1/4
J.C. Penney	52	51 3/4	52	+ 1/4	160,000	51 3/4	52	51 3/4	52	+ 1/4
Ames Department Stores	16 1/2	16 1/4	16 1/2	+ 1/4	80,000	16 1/4	16 1/2	16 1/4	16 1/2	+ 1/4
Wal-Mart Stores	32 1/2	32 1/4	32 1/2	+ 1/4	140,000	32 1/4	32 1/2	32 1/4	32 1/2	+ 1/4
Storage Technology	24	23 3/4	24	+ 1/4	400,000	23 3/4	24	23 3/4	24	+ 1/4
Dun & Bradstreet	50	49 3/4	50	- 1/2	350,000	49 3/4	50	49 3/4	50	- 1/2
Union Carbide	30 1/2	30 1/4	30 1/2	+ 1/4	220,000	30 1/4	30 1/2	30 1/4	30 1/2	+ 1/4
AT&T	30 1/4	30 1/8	30 1/4	+ 1/8	180,000	30 1/8	30 1/4	30 1/8	30 1/4	+ 1/8
IBM	120 1/2	119 3/4	120 1/2	+ 1/8	1,200,000	119 3/4	120 1/2	119 3/4	120 1/2	+ 1/8
General Motors	84 1/2	84 1/4	84 1/2	+ 1/8	800,000	84 1/4	84 1/2	84 1/4	84 1/2	+ 1/8
American Express	30	29 3/4	30	+ 1/4	200,000	29 3/4	30	29 3/4	30	+ 1/4
United Technologies	43 1/2	43 1/4	43 1/2	+ 1/8	150,000	43 1/4	43 1/2	43 1/4	43 1/2	+ 1/8
Eastman Kodak	46	45 3/4	46	+ 1/8	100,000	45 3/4	46	45 3/4	46	+ 1/8
May Department Stores	36 1/2	36 1/4	36 1/2	+ 1/4	120,000	36 1/4	36 1/2	36 1/4	36 1/2	+ 1/4
Sears	41 1/2	41 1/4	41 1/2	+ 1/2	300,000	41 1/4	41 1/2	41 1/4	41 1/2	+ 1/2
K mart	37 1/2	37 1/4	37 1/2	+ 1/4	250,000	37 1/4	37 1/2	37 1/4	37 1/2	+ 1/4
F.W. Woolworth	51 1/2	51 1/4	51 1/2	+ 1/4	180,000	51 1/4	51 1/2	51 1/4	51 1/2	+ 1/4
J.C. Penney	52	51 3/4	52	+ 1/4	160,000	51 3/4	52	51 3/4	52	+ 1/4
Ames Department Stores	16 1/2	16 1/4	16 1/2	+ 1/4	80,000	16 1/4	16 1/2	16 1/4	16 1/2	+ 1/4
Wal-Mart Stores	32 1/2	32 1/4	32 1/2	+ 1/4	140,000	32 1/4	32 1/2	32 1/4	32 1/2	+ 1/4
Storage Technology	24	23 3/4	24	+ 1/4	400,000	23 3/4	24	23 3/4	24	+ 1/4
Dun & Bradstreet	50	49 3/4	50	- 1/2	350,000	49 3/4	50	49 3/4	50	- 1/2
Union Carbide	30 1/2	30 1/4	30 1/2	+ 1/4	220,000	30 1/4	30 1/2	30 1/4	30 1/2	+ 1/4
AT&T	30 1/4	30 1/8	30 1/4	+ 1/8	180,000	30 1/8	30 1/4	30 1/8	30 1/4	+ 1/8
IBM	120 1/2	119 3/4	120 1/2	+ 1/8	1,200,000	119 3/4	120 1/2	119 3/4	120 1/2	+ 1/8
General Motors	84 1/2	84 1/4	84 1/2	+ 1/8	800,000	84 1/4	84 1/2	84 1/4	84 1/2	+ 1/8
American Express	30	29 3/4	30	+ 1/4	200,000	29 3/4	30	29 3/4	30	+ 1/4
United Technologies	43 1/2	43 1/4	43 1/2	+ 1/8	150,000	43 1/4	43 1/2	43 1/4	43 1/2	+ 1/8
Eastman Kodak	46	45 3/4	46	+ 1/8	100,000	45 3/4	46	45 3/4	46	+ 1/8
May Department Stores	36 1/2	36 1/4	36 1/2	+ 1/4	120,0					

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City	State	Year	Population	Area	Density	Notes
Albany	N.Y.	1900	10,000	1.0	10,000	
Albany	N.Y.	1910	12,000	1.2	12,000	
Albany	N.Y.	1920	15,000	1.5	15,000	
Albany	N.Y.	1930	18,000	1.8	18,000	
Albany	N.Y.	1940	20,000	2.0	20,000	
Albany	N.Y.	1950	22,000	2.2	22,000	
Albany	N.Y.	1960	25,000	2.5	25,000	
Albany	N.Y.	1970	28,000	2.8	28,000	
Albany	N.Y.	1980	30,000	3.0	30,000	
Albany	N.Y.	1990	32,000	3.2	32,000	
Albany	N.Y.	2000	35,000	3.5	35,000	
Albany	N.Y.	2010	38,000	3.8	38,000	
Albany	N.Y.	2020	40,000	4.0	40,000	
Albany	N.Y.	2030	42,000	4.2	42,000	
Albany	N.Y.	2040	45,000	4.5	45,000	
Albany	N.Y.	2050	48,000	4.8	48,000	
Albany	N.Y.	2060	50,000	5.0	50,000	
Albany	N.Y.	2070	52,000	5.2	52,000	
Albany	N.Y.	2080	55,000	5.5	55,000	
Albany	N.Y.	2090	58,000	5.8	58,000	
Albany	N.Y.	2100	60,000	6.0	60,000	
Albany	N.Y.	2110	62,000	6.2	62,000	
Albany	N.Y.	2120	65,000	6.5	65,000	
Albany	N.Y.	2130	68,000	6.8	68,000	
Albany	N.Y.	2140	70,000	7.0	70,000	
Albany	N.Y.	2150	72,000	7.2	72,000	
Albany	N.Y.	2160	75,000	7.5	75,000	
Albany	N.Y.	2170	78,000	7.8	78,000	
Albany	N.Y.	2180	80,000	8.0	80,000	
Albany	N.Y.	2190	82,000	8.2	82,000	
Albany	N.Y.	2200	85,000	8.5	85,000	
Albany	N.Y.	2210	88,000	8.8	88,000	
Albany	N.Y.	2220	90,000	9.0	90,000	
Albany	N.Y.	2230	92,000	9.2	92,000	
Albany	N.Y.	2240	95,000	9.5	95,000	
Albany	N.Y.	2250	98,000	9.8	98,000	
Albany	N.Y.	2260	100,000	10.0	100,000	
Albany	N.Y.	2270	102,000	10.2	102,000	
Albany	N.Y.	2280	105,000	10.5	105,000	
Albany	N.Y.	2290	108,000	10.8	108,000	
Albany	N.Y.	2300	110,000	11.0	110,000	
Albany	N.Y.	2310	112,000	11.2	112,000	
Albany	N.Y.	2320	115,000	11.5	115,000	
Albany	N.Y.	2330	118,000	11.8	118,000	
Albany	N.Y.	2340	120,000	12.0	120,000	
Albany	N.Y.	2350	122,000	12.2	122,000	
Albany	N.Y.	2360	125,000	12.5	125,000	
Albany	N.Y.	2370	128,000	12.8	128,000	
Albany	N.Y.	2380	130,000	13.0	130,000	
Albany	N.Y.	2390	132,000	13.2	132,000	
Albany	N.Y.	2400	135,000	13.5	135,000	
Albany	N.Y.	2410	138,000	13.8	138,000	
Albany	N.Y.	2420	140,000	14.0	140,000	
Albany	N.Y.	2430	142,000	14.2	142,000	
Albany	N.Y.	2440	145,000	14.5	145,000	
Albany	N.Y.	2450	148,000	14.8	148,000	
Albany	N.Y.	2460	150,000	15.0	150,000	
Albany	N.Y.	2470	152,000	15.2	152,000	
Albany	N.Y.	2480	155,000	15.5	155,000	
Albany	N.Y.	2490	158,000	15.8	158,000	
Albany	N.Y.	2500	160,000	16.0	160,000	
Albany	N.Y.	2510	162,000	16.2	162,000	
Albany	N.Y.	2520	165,000	16.5	165,000	
Albany	N.Y.	2530	168,000	16.8	168,000	
Albany	N.Y.	2540	170,000	17.0	170,000	
Albany	N.Y.	2550	172,000	17.2	172,000	
Albany	N.Y.	2560	175,000	17.5	175,000	
Albany	N.Y.	2570	178,000	17.8	178,000	
Albany	N.Y.	2580	180,000	18.0	180,000	
Albany	N.Y.	2590	182,000	18.2	182,000	
Albany	N.Y.	2600	185,000	18.5	185,000	
Albany	N.Y.	2610	188,000	18.8	188,000	
Albany	N.Y.	2620	190,000	19.0	190,000	
Albany	N.Y.	2630	192,000	19.2	192,000	
Albany	N.Y.	2640	195,000	19.5	195,000	
Albany	N.Y.	2650	198,000	19.8	198,000	
Albany	N.Y.	2660	200,000	20.0	200,000	
Albany	N.Y.	2670	202,000	20.2	202,000	
Albany	N.Y.	2680	205,000	20.5	205,000	
Albany	N.Y.	2690	208,000	20.8	208,000	
Albany	N.Y.	2700	210,000	21.0	210,000	
Albany	N.Y.	2710	212,000	21.2	212,000	
Albany	N.Y.	2720	215,000	21.5	215,000	
Albany	N.Y.	2730	218,000	21.8	218,000	
Albany	N.Y.	2740	220,000	22.0	220,000	
Albany	N.Y.	2750	222,000	22.2	222,000	
Albany	N.Y.	2760	225,000	22.5	225,000	
Albany	N.Y.	2770	228,000	22.8	228,000	
Albany	N.Y.	2780	230,000	23.0	230,000	
Albany	N.Y.	2790	232,000	23.2	232,000	
Albany	N.Y.	2800	235,000	23.5	235,000	
Albany	N.Y.	2810	238,000	23.8	238,000	
Albany	N.Y.	2820	240,000	24.0	240,000	
Albany	N.Y.	2830	242,000	24.2	242,000	
Albany	N.Y.	2840	245,000	24.5	245,000	
Albany	N.Y.	2850	248,000	24.8	248,000	
Albany	N.Y.	2860	250,000	25.0	250,000	
Albany	N.Y.	2870	252,000	25.2	252,000	
Albany	N.Y.	2880	255,000	25.5	255,000	
Albany	N.Y.	2890	258,000	25.8	258,000	
Albany	N.Y.	2900	260,000	26.0	260,000	
Albany	N.Y.	2910	262,000	26.2	262,000	
Albany	N.Y.	2920	265,000	26.5	265,000	
Albany	N.Y.	2930	268,000	26.8	268,000	
Albany	N.Y.	2940	270,000	27.0	270,000	
Albany	N.Y.	2950	272,000	27.2	272,000	
Albany	N.Y.	2960	275,000	27.5	275,000	
Albany	N.Y.	2970	278,000	27.8	278,000	
Albany	N.Y.	2980	280,000	28.0	280,000	
Albany	N.Y.	2990	282,000	28.2	282,000	
Albany	N.Y.	3000	285,000	28.5	285,000	
Albany	N.Y.	3010	288,000	28.8	288,000	
Albany	N.Y.	3020	290,000	29.0	290,000	
Albany	N.Y.	3030	292,000	29.2	292,000	
Albany	N.Y.	3040	295,000	29.5	295,000	
Albany	N.Y.	3050	298,000	29.8	298,000	
Albany	N.Y.	3060	300,000	30.0	300,000	
Albany	N.Y.	3070	302,000	30.2	302,000	
Albany	N.Y.	3080	305,000	30.5	305,000	
Albany	N.Y.	3090	308,000	30.8	308,000	
Albany	N.Y.	3100	310,000	31.0	310,000	
Albany	N.Y.	3110	312,000	31.2	312,000	
Albany	N.Y.	3120	315,000	31.5	315,000	
Albany	N.Y.	3130	318,000	31.8	318,000	
Albany	N.Y.	3140	320,000	32.0	320,000	
Albany	N.Y.	3150	322,000	32.2	322,000	
Albany	N.Y.	3160	325,000	32.5	325,000	
Albany	N.Y.	3170	328,000	32.8	328,000	
Albany	N.Y.	3180	330,000	33.0	330,000	
Albany	N.Y.	3190	332,000	33.2	332,000	
Albany	N.Y.	3200	335,000	33.5	335,000	
Albany	N.Y.	3210	338,000	33.8	338,000	
Albany	N.Y.	3220	340,000	34.0	340,000	
Albany	N.Y.	3230	342,000	34.2	342,000	
Albany	N.Y.	3240	345,000	34.5	345,000	
Albany	N.Y.	3250	348,000	34.8	348,000	
Albany	N.Y.	3260	350,000	35.0	350,000	
Albany	N.Y.	3270	352,000	35.2	352,000	
Albany	N.Y.	3280	355,000	35.5	355,000	
Albany	N.Y.	3290	358,000	35.8	358,000	
Albany	N.Y.	3300	360,000	36.0	360,000	
Albany	N.Y.	3310	362,000	36.2	362,000	
Albany	N.Y.	3320	365,000	36.5	365,000	
Albany	N.Y.	3330	368,000	36.8	368,000	
Albany	N.Y.	3340	370,000	37.0	370,000	
Albany	N.Y.	3350	372,000	37.2	372,000	
Albany	N.Y.	3360	375,000	37.5	375,000	
Albany	N.Y.	3370	378,000	37.8	378,000	
Albany	N.Y.	3380	380,000	38.0	380,000	
Albany	N.Y.	3390	382,000	38.2	382,000	
Albany	N.Y.	3400	385,000	38.5	385,000	
Albany	N.Y.	3410	388,000	38.8	388,000	
Albany	N.Y.	3420	390,000	39.0	390,000	
Albany	N.Y.	3430	392,000	39.2	392,000	
Albany	N.Y.	3440	395,000	39.5	395,000	
Albany	N.Y.	3450	398,000	39.8	398,000	
Albany	N.Y.	3460	400,000	40.0	400,000	
Albany	N.Y.	3470	402,000	40.2	402,000	
Albany	N.Y.	3480	405,000	40.5	405,000	
Albany	N.Y.	3490	408,000	40.8	408,000	
Albany	N.Y.	3500	410,000	41.0	410,000	
Albany	N.Y.	3510	412,000	41.2	412,000	
Albany	N.Y.	3520	415,000	41.5	415,000	
Albany	N.Y.	3530	418,000	41.8	418,000	
Albany	N.Y.	3540	420,000	42.0	420,000	
Albany	N.Y.	3550	422,000	42.2	422,000	
Albany	N.Y.	3560	425,000	42.5	425,000	
Albany	N.Y.	3570	428,000	42.8	428,000	
Albany	N.Y.	3580	430,000	43.0	430,000	
Albany	N.Y.	3590	432,000	43.2	432,000	
Albany	N.Y.	3600	435,000	43.5	435,000	
Albany	N.Y.	3610	438,000	43.8	438,000	
Albany	N.Y.	3620	440,000	44.0	440,000	
Albany	N.Y.	3630	442,000	44.2	442,000	
Albany	N.Y.	3640	445,000	44.5	445,000	
Albany	N.Y.	3650	448,000	44.8	448,000	
Albany	N.Y.	3660	450,000	45.0	450,000	
Albany	N.Y.	3670	452,000	45.2	452,000	
Albany	N.Y.	3680	455,000	45.5	455,000	
Albany	N.Y.	3690	458,000	45.8	458,000	
Albany	N.Y.	3700	460,000	46.0	460,000	
Albany	N.Y.	3710	462,000	46.2	462,000	
Albany	N.Y.	3720	465,000	46.5	465,000	
Albany	N.Y.	3730	468,000	46.8	468,000	
Albany	N.Y.	3740	470,000	47.0	470,000	
Albany	N.Y.	3750	472,000	47.2	472,000	
Albany	N.Y.	3760	475,000	47.5	475,000	
Albany	N.Y.	3770	478,000	47.8	478,000	
Albany	N.Y.	3780	480,000	48.0	480,000	
Albany	N.Y.	3790	482,000	48.2	482,000	
Albany	N.Y.	3800	485,000	48.5	485,000	
Albany	N.Y.	3810	488,000	48.8	488,000	
Albany	N.Y.	3820	490,000	49.0	490,000	
Albany	N.Y.	3830	492,000	49.2	492,000	
Albany	N.Y.	3840	4			

[illegible]

1150	1151	1152	1153	1154	1155	1156	1157	1158	1159	1160	1161	1162	1163	1164	1165	1166	1167	1168	1169	1170	1171	1172	1173	1174	1175	1176	1177	1178	1179	1180	1181	1182	1183	1184	1185	1186	1187	1188	1189	1190	1191	1192	1193	1194	1195	1196	1197	1198	1199	1200	1201	1202	1203	1204	1205	1206	1207	1208	1209	1210	1211	1212	1213	1214	1215	1216	1217	1218	1219	1220	1221	1222	1223	1224	1225	1226	1227	1228	1229	1230	1231	1232	1233	1234	1235	1236	1237	1238	1239	1240	1241	1242	1243	1244	1245	1246	1247	1248	1249	1250	1251	1252	1253	1254	1255	1256	1257	1258	1259	1260	1261	1262	1263	1264	1265	1266	1267	1268	1269	1270	1271	1272	1273	1274	1275	1276	1277	1278	1279	1280	1281	1282	1283	1284	1285	1286	1287	1288	1289	1290	1291	1292	1293	1294	1295	1296	1297	1298	1299	1300	1301	1302	1303	1304	1305	1306	1307	1308	1309	1310	1311	1312	1313	1314	1315	1316	1317	1318	1319	1320	1321	1322	1323	1324	1325	1326	1327	1328	1329	1330	1331	1332	1333	1334	1335	1336	1337	1338	1339	1340	1341	1342	1343	1344	1345	1346	1347	1348	1349	1350	1351	1352	1353	1354	1355	1356	1357	1358	1359	1360	1361	1362	1363	1364	1365	1366	1367	1368	1369	1370	1371	1372	1373	1374	1375	1376	1377	1378	1379	1380	1381	1382	1383	1384	1385	1386	1387	1388	1389	1390	1391	1392	1393	1394	1395	1396	1397	1398	1399	1400	1401	1402	1403	1404	1405	1406	1407	1408	1409	1410	1411	1412	1413	1414	1415	1416	1417	1418	1419	1420	1421	1422	1423	1424	1425	1426	1427	1428	1429	1430	1431	1432	1433	1434	1435	1436	1437	1438	1439	1440	1441	1442	1443	1444	1445	1446	1447	1448	1449	1450	1451	1452	1453	1454	1455	1456	1457	1458	1459	1460	1461	1462	1463	1464	1465	1466	1467	1468	1469	1470	1471	1472	1473	1474	1475	1476	1477	1478	1479	1480	1481	1482	1483	1484	1485	1486	1487	1488	1489	1490	1491	1492	1493	1494	1495	1496	1497	1498	1499	1500	1501	1502	1503	1504	1505	1506	1507	1508	1509	1510	1511	1512	1513	1514	1515	1516	1517	1518	1519	1520	1521	1522	1523	1524	1525	1526	1527	1528	1529	1530	1531	1532	1533	1534	1535	1536	1537	1538	1539	1540	1541	1542	1543	1544	1545	1546	1547	1548	1549	1550	1551	1552	1553	1554	1555	1556	1557	1558	1559	1560	1561	1562	1563	1564	1565	1566	1567	1568	1569	1570	1571	1572	1573	1574	1575	1576	1577	1578	1579	1580	1581	1582	1583	1584	1585	1586	1587	1588	1589	1590	1591	1592	1593	1594	1595	1596	1597	1598	1599	1600	1601	1602	1603
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WALL STREET WATCH

Detroit's Big 3 Carmakers Bear Burden of the Past

By JOHN HOLISHA
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The big three U.S. automobile companies have been restructuring for most of the 1980s, shedding white-collar employees, improving productivity, obtaining cars and parts from overseas and entering into alliances with foreign automakers to make low-volume products for special niches in the market.

But even though General Motors Corp., Ford Motor Co. and Chrysler Corp. reported record combined profits of \$11.2 billion for 1988, the prices of their stocks remain stubbornly stuck at relatively low levels of about five or six times earnings.

Analysts say investor fears are legitimate that the Big Three's financial performance of the past few years would not be sustained in an environment of rising interest rates and slowed economic growth.

"Historically, auto stocks have had low multiples because their earnings have a much greater cyclical risk than most industries," said Jean-Claude Gruet of Salomon Brothers Inc. "In addition it is a mature industry and a very competitive industry."

But some feel that investor psychology is involved as well. The auto companies are so visible, and their past travails so well-documented, that many people express concern that the industry cannot survive a recession without plunging earnings and slashed dividends.

Indeed, some say that Detroit will have to go through a recession and demonstrate reasonable financial performance before the auto stocks begin to approach the average market multiple of 12 to 15 times earnings.

"The auto stocks are valued in such a way that it says we really do not believe they can get through a recession without depressed earnings and reduced dividends," said Harvey Heinebach, an analyst with Merrill Lynch. "Maybe on the other side of a recession — if they really can demonstrate better performance than in the past — investors will be willing to upgrade the multiples."

"There is definitely a 'show me' attitude out there," David Healy of Drexel Burnham Lambert Inc. said he had long puzzled that automotive supplier companies, which are presumably affected by the same macroeconomic forces as the Big Three, sell at typical market multiples while the auto companies themselves are at half that level.

HE ADDED, "We know for sure that Ford and Chrysler will go into the next recession with much lower break-even levels. If it is a mild recession and we don't see gasoline headed toward \$2 a gallon, there probably won't be as much red ink as last time."

"That may be what it takes to change the valuations." In the short term, most analysts anticipate that car and truck sales will slip 4 or 5 percent this year, if only because they have been above trend for the past four years.

But earnings are expected to be off only modestly from 1988 levels.

Longer term, the Big Three have some advantages they did not have when the last major sales slump hit in 1979.

One important advantage is the rapid growth of the light-truck market, which is protected by a 25 percent import tariff, compared with just a few percent on cars.

In recent years sales of light trucks, which include such popular

See BIG 3, Page 13

Murdoch Sets New Company

Book Firm to Be Takeover Vehicle

By Warren Getler
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — News Corp., the heavily indebted media conglomerate, announced Thursday that it planned to create a company that would buy its book-publishing interests and then be used as Rupert Murdoch's main vehicle for large acquisitions.

In a statement released in London, Mr. Murdoch said that the new company would raise capital on global markets through subsidiaries of Credit Suisse First Boston Group.

Mr. Murdoch said the Australian-based News Corp., which he controls, would hold at least 20 percent of the unnamed new company. He said News Corp. would act as "adviser and provide management services" to the new enterprise. It would be his "primary vehicle for acquisitions above a certain size," the statement said.

News Corp.'s book publishing interests, which will form the core of the new company, center on William Collins & Sons of Britain, which was acquired earlier this year, and the U.S.-based Harper & Row.

Analysts said the spin-off of the two units could bring News Corp. \$1 billion to \$1.5 billion. Debt at News Corp. has accumulated after a recent string of acquisitions and investments. These include the \$3 billion purchase of the U.S.-based Triangle Publications Inc. in August 1988 and the recent launch of SKY Television, the direct-to-home satellite broadcasting system in Britain.

Keith Stirling, an analyst with James Capel & Co., who tracks Australian companies, estimated that News Corp.'s debt had grown to about \$3 billion Australian dollars (\$6.4 billion) from just below \$1 billion in June, before the Triangle deal.

"The high-level of debt has been a significant factor in the market sentiment toward News Corp. That sentiment should improve as a consequence of the reconstruction," announced Thursday, Mr. Stirling said.

Richard Seaby, News Corp. chairman, said in the statement released in London, "The imminent integration of the European market is creating vast investment opportunities for well-financed media organizations, and the new company would be an active participant in an industry that will witness a decade of rapid change and growth."

Market speculation that News Corp. would make a long-rumored bid for Pearson PLC boosted that company's stock 25 pence to 720 pence, at midday, though it fell back to its Wednesday price of 695 pence by the end of trading on the London Stock Exchange.

But other analysts said such a bid was unlikely after a complex share swap last year between Pearson and Elsevier NV of the Netherlands.

These analysts said News Corp. was looking for other targets in Europe and wanted to ensure that the financial burden of further acquisitions was not borne by the Australian group.

"Mr. Murdoch seems to want to attract new money to his company, and creating a new vehicle might be the best way to do that," said Derek Terrington, a publishing analyst with UBS/Phipps & Drew.

The News Corp. statement did not identify other possible investors in the new company.

Terry Connor, an analyst with James Capel, said the most likely investors in the new company would be venture capitalists.

But other possible investors, he said, could include media companies, such as Reed International PLC, a British-based multinational. Executives at Reed were unavailable for comment.

News Corp. has a wide range of print, television and film interests in the United States, Britain, Australia and Hong Kong. In Britain, News Corp. International owns five major newspapers, including The Times.

Tokyo Stock Rally Shifts to Idle

Rate Fears Sow Confusion After 3-Month Surge

Reuters

TOKYO — A three-month rally in Tokyo has stopped dead in its tracks as investors have turned fearful about the outlook for interest rates.

The Asian Year of the Snake began with a strong rally on the Tokyo Stock Exchange, but the Feb. 24 increase in a key interest rate by the U.S. central bank has confused the market.

"Investors are at a loss over what to do," said Toranobu Sugai, vice president of the Japanese equity products group at Shearson Lehman Hutton Asia. "Most participants are half bearish and half bullish."

Since the Federal Reserve Board raised its rate on loans to banking institutions to 7.0 percent from 6.5 percent, Tokyo share prices have been volatile, moving up and down in the same day as contradictory currents buffet them, brokers said.

After shedding more than 488 points over the first three days of the week, the Nikkei 225 share index rose 109.43 points, or 0.34 percent, to 32,073.73 on Thursday. It whipsawed about during the day, hitting a high of 32,106.60 in the morning and then plunging to 31,805.37 before midday.

The index began the year at 30,159.00.

"We thought the market was shaping up for a record end to the financial year in March, but worries about higher world interest rates and the never-ending political scandals have given the bulls pause for thought," a dealer said.

The main bearish factor affecting the market is the possibility of a competitive round of interest rate increases in Europe and the United States.

With Japan's inflation expected to stay low, it is not likely to join such a contest. But that could change if higher U.S. rates boost the dollar from its current price of about 128 yen to the 135 range or if oil costs rise to \$20 a barrel from the current \$18.

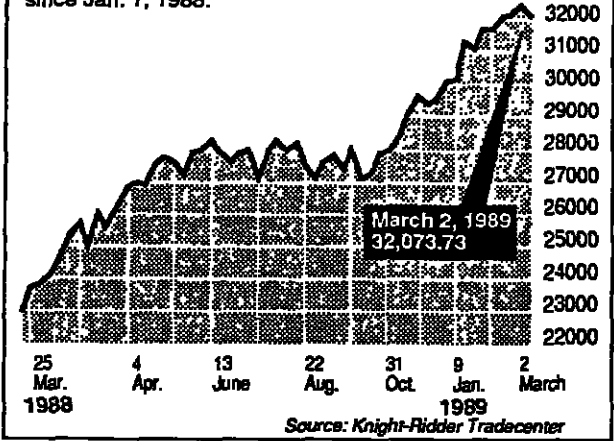
A second negative factor for the Tokyo stock market is the uncertain political situation in Japan.



Hectic trading on the Tokyo Stock Exchange in January.

A Pause in the Tokyo Market

Weekly close of the Nikkei 225 average since Jan. 1, 1988.



Source: Knight-Ridder TradeCenter International Herald Tribune

Public support for Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita's pro-business government has plunged because of the Recruit Cosmos Co. stock scandal, which has caused eight arrests and three cabinet resignations, brokers said.

The scandal involves the sales of shares to public figures, including some with links to the government, before Recruit Cosmos stock was listed. The company's stock price increased after it was listed, yielding large profits to the early buyers.

Because of the scandal, opposition calls are increasing for Mr. Takeshita to resign or dissolve the legislature. Support for the government is also dropping because of an unpopular consumption tax to begin next month.

See TOKYO, Page 15

Markets Gain As Bundesbank Maintains Rates

Reuters

NEW YORK — The dollar and stock prices firmed Thursday after the Bundesbank, the West German central bank, decided to leave its key interest rates unchanged. A stronger Wall Street, responding to the dollar's rise, also helped lift European stock markets.

Currency and stock markets had been on edge for several days because of speculation that West German interest rates would be raised to match a recent half-point boost in the U.S. discount rate, to 7 percent, and to counter signs of mounting inflation.

The dollar rose a full penny against the Deutsche mark at the New York close.

Higher West German rates would have made dollar deposits less attractive and would have diverted money away from noninterest-bearing stocks.

The Bundesbank's decision, after its council meeting, brought relief to some investors, who feared a rate rise could have triggered another global round of interest-rate increases.

The West German discount rate remains at 4 percent and the Lombard emergency financing rate, which is charged on very short-term borrowings collateralized by securities, stays at 6 percent. The Lombard usually represents the ceiling for money market rates, while the discount rate usually forms the floor.

Economists said the Bundesbank was sending a clear signal to the markets that recent sharp rises in West German inflation were no reason to clamp down on credit.

"The Bundesbank is saying it has already acted early to counter inflation and that it has no reason to move now," said Hermann Rensperger, chief economist at Berliner Handels & Frankfurt Bank.

Peter Fietisch, economist at Commerzbank in Frankfurt, said the Bundesbank had made the right decision. There are still inflationary risks in the economy, he noted, but the central bank had been correct in saying they should not be overdramatized.

Mr. Fietisch also said the markets might need further persuasion. He

believes the Bundesbank could soon set a fixed-rate securities repurchase tender and so determine the level at which it provides market liquidity.

Helmut Schlesinger, the Bundesbank's deputy president, said the

See DOLLAR, Page 15

Barre Reported Critical of Franc Policy

Compiled by Our Staff From European Press

PARIS — Former Prime Minister Raymond Barre strongly criticized French monetary management in an interview published Thursday, suggesting that the bulging budget deficit could lead to a severe weakening of the French franc.

Mr. Barre later denied having commented on the currency's outlook in an interview with L'Expansion, noting in a statement that he did not make public comments on the health of the franc.

In marked contrast to Mr. Barre's comments, Finance Minister Pierre Bérégovoy said the strength of the franc may justify further easing of French exchange controls. Asked at a news conference about elimination of final currency controls, he said, "The good condition of the franc justifies a decision that I will perhaps announce next week."

Mr. Bérégovoy also said French gross domestic product growth should be 3 percent this year, up from the previous official estimate of 2.6 percent.

A separate Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development report agreed with that estimate, projecting that the French economy would grow 3 percent this year and 2.5 percent in 1990.

(IHT, Reuters, AFP)

Currency Rates

Cross Rates	March 2
American dollar	163.75
British pound	163.75
French franc	163.75
German mark	163.75
Italian lira	163.75
Japanese yen	163.75
Netherlands guilder	163.75
Spanish peseta	163.75
Swiss franc	163.75
U.S. dollar	163.75

Other Dollar Values	March 2
American dollar	163.75
British pound	163.75
French franc	163.75
German mark	163.75
Italian lira	163.75
Japanese yen	163.75
Netherlands guilder	163.75
Spanish peseta	163.75
Swiss franc	163.75
U.S. dollar	163.75

Forward Rates	March 2
American dollar	163.75
British pound	163.75
French franc	163.75
German mark	163.75
Italian lira	163.75
Japanese yen	163.75
Netherlands guilder	163.75
Spanish peseta	163.75
Swiss franc	163.75
U.S. dollar	163.75

Interest Rates

Eurocurrency Deposits	March 2
1 month	10.00%
3 months	10.00%
6 months	10.00%
1 year	10.00%

Key Money Rates March 2	Close	Prev.
3-month T-bill	7.00	7.00
6-month T-bill	7.00	7.00
1-year T-bill	7.00	7.00
3-month CD	7.00	7.00
6-month CD	7.00	7.00
1-year CD	7.00	7.00

Asian Dollar Deposits	March 2
1 month	9.00%
3 months	9.00%
6 months	9.00%
1 year	9.00%

U.S. Money Market Funds	March 2
Mutual Shares	11.00
Money Market	11.00
Money Fund	11.00
Money Fund	11.00

Gold	March 2
Gold	375.00
Gold	375.00
Gold	375.00

Sony Seeks Grant From Pentagon

By John Burgess
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Sony Corp. of America has applied for a Pentagon grant to develop an American version of high-definition television technology, the company's parent in Tokyo said Thursday.

The Sony application for grants from the \$30 million HDTV fund would follow those of West European companies that are believed to have applied.

The foreign moves to enter the U.S. market for the new TV system come despite talk in Washington and some quarters of the U.S. electronics industry that the country should undertake an "Americans-only" development program.

The Pentagon's Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency had announced earlier that it would accept applications from foreign-capital companies. Procurement regulations make it impossible to close the door to them, officials said.

When applications closed on Monday, the agency had received more than 80 grant proposals. Among a number of joint applications was one from American Telephone & Telegraph Co. and Zenith Electronics Corp.

Many analysts believe that HDTV, which offers sharper pictures and sound than conventional TV, will be a crucial arena of international competition in the next decade. The Pentagon agency is so far, the only U.S. federal entity to fund HDTV research.

A Soviet Syndicated Loan To Raise 100 Million SF

Reuters

ZURICH — A Soviet bank that last year became the first since the 1917 revolution to issue bonds on Western capital markets returned on Thursday to raise fresh funds through a bank loan, the manager of the deal said.

The Bank for Foreign Economic Affairs, or Vnesheconbank, is aiming to borrow 100 million Swiss francs (\$64 million) from a syndicate of banks, the first such loan sought by the Soviet Union.

It awarded the management of the five-year loan to Eurotrust Finance AG, a Swiss-based financial company founded last year with capital pooled from Eastern and Western Europe.

Vnesheconbank first tapped Swiss capital markets in January 1988, issuing a 100 million franc bond in a sign of economic liberal-

ization in the Soviet Union. In July, the bank launched a Eurobond of 500 million Deutsche marks (\$290 million at current rates).

The switch to a syndicated loan does not mean the Soviet Union has decided against new bond issues, a spokeswoman for Eurotrust said.

"There is no point doing the same thing every time," she said.

Vnesheconbank was known until last year as the Bank for Foreign Trade. It changed its name as part of a reform of Soviet banking. Eurotrust was founded last October by Vnesheconbank and Landesbank Rheinland-Pfalz of West Germany.

Soviet officials said at the time that it was the first finance company to combine capital from Eastern and Western Europe since World War II.

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(Continued)

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Moody's : base 100 : Dec. 31, 1931.

Dow Jones : base 100 : Dec. 31, 1974.

	8.97	8.96
	0.19	0.19
	0.27	0.28
Yield	Prev.	Yield
	9.12	9.19

CHICAGO — The Paris-based futures exchange, Marché à Termes des Instruments Financiers, or Matif, announced Thursday that it has agreed in principle to be admitted as a partner in Globex, the automated after-hours transaction system for futures and options.

The announcement was made in a joint statement with Reuters Holdings PLC and the Chicago Mercantile Exchange, which are developing the automated system.

They said Matif, the leading European exchange in volume of contracts traded, is the first in the European time zone to announce its intention to become a Globex partner.

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BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Shell Earnings Rise to £3.17 Billion

THE HAGUE — Royal Dutch/Shell Group, the world's second biggest oil company, reported Thursday a 12.81 percent increase in 1988 earnings on the basis of estimated current cost of oil supplies, to £3.17 billion (\$5.47 billion) from £2.81 billion the year before.

In the fourth quarter, earnings on that basis slipped to £765 million from £943 million.

Calculated on the historic cost of oil, the British-Dutch group's net

income inched up to £2.94 billion in the year from £2.83 billion in 1987, despite a slip to £702 million in the final quarter from £819 million a year earlier.

In London, the group said oil output and natural-gas sales were set to grow.

"Group net equity crude oil production is likely to be on a gently rising trend over the next few years," Royal Dutch said, noting that oil output would be increased

Statoil Returns to Net Profit But Predicts Further Woes

STAVANGER, Norway — Statoil, Norway's state-owned oil company, reported Thursday a return to profit in 1988 but said it expected 1989 profits to be unsatisfactory.

Net profit for the year was 340 million kroner (\$50.4 million), after a net loss of 1.53 billion kroner in 1987, its worst ever. Statoil said it had written off 2 billion kroner on its Mongstad refinery project in 1988, compared with a 3 billion kroner write-off the previous year.

Statoil said its 1988 operating profit of 56.32 billion kroner, down 7.4 percent from 60.82 billion in 1987, was due mainly to lower crude oil prices.

In the light of the prevailing market conditions, the consolidated financial results for 1989 are expected to be positive but not satisfactory, Statoil said. "Further development of the group is dependent on reduced expenditure."

In January, Statoil said it was planning to cut the equivalent of

1,500 jobs from its staff of around 11,000 by the end of 1991. Statoil also said it planned to cut costs by about 2 billion kroner annually over the next three years.

"The crude oil market was in 1988 dominated by considerable uncertainty and price volatility," Statoil said, "and the company is prepared for low and unstable prices in the next few years as well."

The company said it would strengthen its petrochemical business, which produced excellent results last year because of good prices and market conditions. This will be done through investments in new facilities and increased capacity at existing plants, Statoil said, without elaborating.

The company's crude oil and product sales grew strongly in 1988, the company said.

Statoil has been hit hard by lower oil prices in the past three years and by massive cost overruns at its Mongstad refinery project on the west coast.

Mitsubishi Gains License For U.S. Brokerage Unit

NEW YORK — Mitsubishi Corp. of Japan has obtained permission from the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission to act as a broker/dealer through its U.S. unit, a spokesman for the unit said Thursday.

MIC Consulting, a mergers and acquisition firm formed jointly by Mitsubishi Corp. and Mitsubishi International Inc. in New York, will concentrate on the corporate merger and acquisition business, the spokesman said.

This is the first time a Japanese concern not involved in banking or the securities industry has been permitted to be a U.S. broker/dealer, he said.

Mitsubishi had informed Japan's Ministry of Finance of its intention to enter the business in the United States, the Mitsubishi spokesman said, and the Japanese government raised no objections.

Any securities transactions by MIC Consulting will be limited to activities related to the mergers business, such as purchasing stocks from the public for a corporate buyout, he said. MIC Consulting has already been operating as an adviser in mergers, but the license for securities trading will allow it much wider activities in the highly lucrative merger business, he said.

MIC acted as adviser to Mitsubishi Mining & Cement Co. in the \$200 million acquisition of a cement factory from Kaiser Cement Corp. of the United States.

There is a trend among Japanese trading firms to enter the mergers and acquisitions business, industry analysts have said.

Mergers between Japanese and U.S. companies last year amounted to \$12.7 billion, based on 130 disclosed deals, up from \$5.9 billion in 1987 for 94 deals, according to Ulmer Brothers Inc., a New York investment bank.

Co-op Stock Plummets 30% After Rescue

FRANKFURT — Stock of Co-op AG, the West German supermarket chain, plunged 30 percent Thursday, to a fixing price of 210 Deutsche marks (\$114.30) from 300 DM, in its first trading since suspension Feb. 16, dealers said.

Last weekend, around 140 of Co-op's creditor banks agreed to a restructuring plan that involved forgiving some 1.7 billion DM of the retailer's debt. Four foreign banks acquired just over 70 percent of Co-op late last year.

An official of Swiss Bank Corp., a key institution among the four, said Co-op would be traded only at the official fixing session, not continuously, because of sharp declines in volume since last November when the debt-ridden retailer was taken over by SBC and the other foreign banks.

Separately, a spokesman for Deutsche Genossenschaftsbank, or DG, said Co-op's six pool banks had now received all the formal agreements to a Co-op restructuring plan hammered out by the 140 creditor banks over the weekend.

The SBC official noted that

about 20 percent of Co-op's shares remained on the market. The four banks had taken a total of just over 70 percent, while another 10 percent is held as registered shares by an estimated 134,000 private shareholders. Of the 20 percent, an estimated one-quarter is held by pension funds, the official said.

Co-op senior management, including the chairman, Bernd Otto,

was dismissed in December by the new management, which cited management errors. Mr. Otto, who is believed to be in South Africa, has denied any wrongdoing.

In Basel, Switzerland, SBC rejected charges that it made errors when it organized the 1987 share flotation of Co-op.

"What we did not know was that the management of this company had a lot of information, which only came to light last fall," Walter Frehner, the chief executive, said at a news conference on the bank's annual results.

The Frankfurt state attorney's office is probing possible falsification of the prospectus that accompanied Co-op's initial flotation. It is also investigating possible accounts falsification and embezzlement by the former management.

Mr. Frehner said SBC, which now owns 27 percent of Co-op, had made a provision of 400 million Swiss francs (\$24.5 million) to cover potential losses. "This is our maximum risk," he added.

Despite that, SBC reported a 3.4 percent rise in net profit last year to 675 million francs, reversing a 3.2 percent earnings drop in 1987.

Barclays Boosts '88 Profit, Bolsters Its Loan Reserves

LONDON — Barclays PLC, Britain's second largest commercial bank, reported Thursday an almost 300 percent increase in 1988 pretax profit, to £1.39 billion (\$2.4 billion).

The result compared with an adjusted pretax profit of £369 million in 1987, when the bank set aside a £713 million exceptional provision for Third World debts it did not expect to recover.

Barclays said its total assets rose to £104.64 billion from £87.85 billion.

The profit figure compared with brokerage forecasts of £1.31 billion to £1.36 billion.

The bank said it had raised its provisions for Third World debt to 38 percent of its exposure. That compares with 35 percent the year before and outstrips reserve levels announced last week by its three top competitors. National West-

WestLB Posts Earnings Drop

DUSSELDORF — Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale, or WestLB, said Thursday that its 1988 group operating profit declined to about 940 million Deutsche marks (\$511.6 million) from 1 billion DM in 1987.

The regional savings bank said in a statement on provisional figures for 1988 that its group net profit remained steady at 114 million DM.

WestLB said that despite the fall in operating profit, 1988 was a satisfactory year. Of its group profit, 30 million DM will go to reserves and 84 million to shareholders, the bank said. WestLB said its

balance sheet, operating profit fell to around 800 million DM from nearly 900 million the year before.

New Asian Bid Boosts Stock of Ex-Singer Unit

NEW YORK — The stock of SSMC Inc., the former Singer sewing machines business, rose Thursday after the bidding war for the company by two rival East Asian groups heated up.

On Wednesday, Semi-Tech Microelectronics Pte. Ltd., a Hong Kong-based electronics concern, raised its cash offer for up to 76.3 percent of the company to \$34 a share. The bid values SSMC at \$248 million.

Semi-Tech had previously bid \$30 a share.

The new bid topped a hostile \$33-a-share cash offer from Inter-Pacific Acquisition Corp., an investment group including the Malaysian investor Vincent Tan and Paul A. Bilzerian, chairman of Singer Co.

On the New York Stock Exchange, SSMC shares rose \$1.125 to close at \$34.125.

SSMC said its board would consider the competing offers and advise shareholders of its position later. The sweetened Semi-Tech bid is to expire March 14.

Singer spun off the sewing machines business into an independent company called SSMC in 1986. Mr. Bilzerian acquired the rest of Singer, an aerospace and military electronics maker, in 1987 for \$1.05 billion and sold eight of the company's operations (for about \$2 billion). (Reuters, NYT)

Cadbury Profit Jumped 22.5% Last Year

LONDON — Cadbury Schweppes PLC, the British soft-drinks and confectionery group, reported Thursday a 22.5 percent increase in 1988 pretax profit, to £215.7 million (\$371.9 million) from £176.1 million the year before.

The company reported an extraordinary gain of £28.4 million, chiefly relating to the restructuring of Dr Pepper, the U.S. soft-drink concern. In 1987, it had an extraordinary charge of £14 million.

Revenue for the year rose 17.3 percent, to £2.38 billion from £2.03 billion previously. Cadbury said operating results were helped by strong growth in Britain and Australia.

Cadbury stock rose 1 penny on the London Stock Exchange to 342 pence after announcement of the results, which were slightly better than market forecasts.

In April 1988 there was talk of a

bid for Cadbury-Schweppes by the U.S. group General Cinema Corp., which has a 17.7 percent holding in the British company. The speculation, which came to nothing, was prompted when Switzerland's £2.55 billion bid for Cadbury's rival, Rowntree PLC.

In July, Cadbury sold its U.S. confectionery interests to Hershey.

Bull's Net Up 35% in Year

PARIS — Compagnie des Machines Bull, the French state-owned computer maker, said Thursday that group net profit rose 34.7 percent in 1988 to 303 million francs (\$48.4 million), as it consolidated results from its U.S. unit for the first time. Sales were \$1.55 billion, up 5.7 percent. Bull said the state advanced it 1 billion francs to raise capital in 1989.

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BIG 3: The Past Can Be a Burden

(Continued from first finance page)

models as mini-vans and sport-utility vehicles, have grown from about 2.5 million to 5 million units annually.

Burdened by the tariff, Japanese vehicle makers have not been able to compete on price, so most of these added sales have gone to the domestic companies.

In addition, all three have used some of their profits in the 1980s to add sources of income not dependent on car sales.

GM has its Hughes and Electronic Data Services subsidiaries. Chrysler has Gulfstream Aerospace, and Ford a greatly expanded financial services group and a cash hoard of more than \$9 billion.

Further, both GM and Ford have prosperous operations in Eu-

rope that could help cushion a downturn in North America, while Chrysler is moving to take advantage of the weaker dollar by exporting cars, Jeeps and minivans from its domestic operations to Europe.

With the economic future uncertain, analysts say there are no hot plays in auto stocks at this time, despite changing fundamentals in Detroit.

But as the economic cycle plays out the changes in the relative positions of the car companies can be expected to change, possibly providing some trading opportunities.

"We had a Chrysler story for a while and then there was a Ford story," Mr. Gruet said. "It looks as if GM's market share has finally bottomed out, the next story may well be GM."

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INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

March 2, 1989

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Venezuela: Suddenly the Debt Crisis Was Real

By Alan Riding
New York Times Service

RIO DE JANEIRO — The explosion of street violence in Venezuela this week is a dramatic confirmation of recent warnings by Latin American governments that prolonged debt-related economic crises are undermining the region's political stability.

The ferocity of the protests against increases in fuel and public transport prices caught many Latin Americans by surprise.

Only four weeks ago a popular Social Democratic president took office in Venezuela, which



S. Archangelo/The Associated Press

The perception that the IMF was dictating President Pérez's policy appears to have raised indignation.

still has the highest per capita income in the region.

But the rioting and looting, which left dozens dead and hundreds wounded, apparently reflected pent-up anger among poor Venezuelans over the slide in their living standards since the world price of oil, which provides more than 80 percent of the country's exports, began falling in July 1981.

Their disillusion was all the greater because, as in much of Latin America, the booming 1970s created inflated expectations of prosperity.

Instead, in a period of inflation, currency devaluations and higher unemployment, the average real wage of Venezuelans has fallen 38 percent since 1983.

With incomes sharply down throughout Latin America, discontent also is growing in such countries as Brazil, Argentina and Mexico, which largely attribute their economic recessions and related political troubles to the huge payments they must make on their foreign debts.

In Brazil and Argentina, for example, severe economic crises have led support for left-of-center opposition parties as presidential elections approach this year. In Mexico, a prolonged slump was principally responsible for the huge protest vote against the governing Institutional Revolutionary Party in elections last year.

30 to 50 percent for public transport — illustrated the extent to which, in 31 years of uninterrupted democracy, Venezuelans have grown accustomed to a living standard sustained by government subsidies and welfare benefits.

Gasoline prices were raised from the equivalent of 16 cents to 26 cents a gallon — "from the cheapest in the world to the cheapest in the world," as one foreign financial expert in Caracas said.

And even before taking office Feb. 2, the new president, Carlos Andrés Pérez, announced he would seek help from the International Monetary Fund.

At the moment that disturbances erupted in Caracas and other cities on Monday, Finance Minister Egilberto Ibarra de Blanco was having lunch in Washington with Michel Camdessus, the managing director of the IMF, before signing a letter of intent that should bring Venezuela \$4.3 billion in credits through 1991.

Although Mr. Pérez repeatedly warned during his campaign that hard times lay ahead, the perception that the IMF was dictating his policies appears to have added to domestic indignation.

Many economists and businessmen contend that the Pérez administration has little choice but to carry out the sort of measures that were announced to the country two weeks ago.

These include a currency devaluation, an increase in interest rates, a reduction of the budget deficit and a series of price increases.

At the same time, Mr. Pérez said he would target social benefits toward the poorest 18 million people by building "popular" markets and day-care centers, increasing milk distribution to the needy and raising the minimum wage by an average of 30 percent.

And even after the increase Monday, bus fares remain cheap by regional standards.

Yet while Mr. Pérez also was caught off guard by the protests, which prompted him to suspend some constitutional rights and declare a dusk-to-dawn curfew, political experts in Caracas say they see no threat to democracy.

"It was a riot, not a rebellion," a foreign diplomat said.

U.S. Fight Over Tropical Oils Wanes

New Labeling Bill Is Less Harsh Toward Asian Exporters

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — Malaysia, Indonesia, the Philippines and other developing countries appear to have won a battle in the United States over the tropical food oils they export.

Two U.S. legislators who introduced food labeling legislation last year that could have discouraged imports of tropical oils from Asia have reversed course, drafting a radically different measure that no longer suggests the oils are unsafe to eat.

Representative Dan Glickman of Kansas and Senator Tom Harkin of Iowa, both Democrats, plan to introduce a new measure next week that would not require tropical oils to be labeled on food containers as saturated fats, aides to the lawmakers said Wednesday. Tropical oils include palm, palm kernel and coconut oils.

The minister of primary industries in Malaysia, Lim Keng Yaik, said at a news conference in Washington on Wednesday that the draft bill appeared acceptable to his country, which had mounted a campaign to protect palm oil exports from charges that the oil raises cholesterol levels in humans.

Mr. Lim said 11 U.S. food companies have curtailed the use of

tropical oils because of what he called a "smear job" by the American Soybean Association and the National Heart Savers Association.

Malaysia and other tropical oil exporters have argued that the labeling measure supported last year by Mr. Glickman and Mr. Harkin, who are leading members of their respective chambers' agriculture committees, was protectionist.

The Reagan administration joined the Asian countries in opposing the plan.

Also Wednesday, the head of the Heart Savers Association, who led a successful campaign to get several major U.S. food processors to stop selling foods with saturated fats, accused the giant Nabisco Brands Inc. of "turning up its nose" at American consumers by refusing to follow suit.

Phil Sokolof made the comments after his association placed newspaper advertisements targeting Nabisco products — including a number of popular brands of cookies and other snacks — that contain tropical oils and lard.

The ads mark the second time that Mr. Sokolof's group has used national newspapers to accuse food manufacturers of "poisoning America" by making foods with tropical oils and lard. Mr. Sokolof,

an Omaha millionaire, suffered a heart attack about two decades ago and has become a crusader for changes in many Americans' diets.

This crusade has been a boon to the American Soybean Association, which started the campaign against tropical oils after such imports to the United States began to grow rapidly about three years ago. Despite the increase in imports, tropical oils have never accounted for more than 3 percent of the fat in the American diet.

The trade association, citing warnings from health experts, has urged food makers to substitute soybean oil, which is lower in saturated fats than tropical oils.

Nabisco, a unit of the Atlanta-based RJR Nabisco, responded that far fewer products than the ads claims contain saturated fats and said Nabisco had not ignored consumer demands for foods without fats.

The company has removed tropical oils from all crackers except the Triscuit brand, a spokesman said, and will discontinue the practice of spraying a "small amount" of coconut oil on Triscuits within a month. However, some crackers, including Ritz and Premium saltines, will still be made with lard. Orzo cookies also contain lard. (Reuters, LAT)

Brazil Steadfast In Row With World Bank

Reuters

BRASILIA — Brazil, embroiled in a dispute with the World Bank over a stalled loan for its power sector, has toughened its stance and said it has the right to decide freely its internal affairs.

Wrangling over a \$500 million loan for the state utility, Eletrobrás, has created the worst tensions ever in relations between Brazil and the bank.

The failure to secure the World Bank money has resulted in financial problems for Brazil since part of a \$5.2 billion commercial loan agreed upon with banks last year is tied to the World Bank financing.

Bankers in New York said Brazilian officials were due to meet commercial creditors there Thursday and Friday to discuss breaking the link between the sources of funding.

The government said a situation in which Brazil paid more money to the bank in interest than it received in loans must be changed. Last year, Brazil paid \$1.75 billion and received \$1 billion.

Economists Call Bush's 1990 Budget Forecast Unrealistic

Reuters

NEW YORK — The White House may still be counting on the strong economic forecast laid out in its budget plan for fiscal year 1990, but private economists say the assumption that growth will pick up this year while U.S. interest rates decline is completely unrealistic.

Economists say the budget estimate that key short-term U.S. interest rates will average 7.4 percent this year is highly unlikely, particularly in light of recent rises in the federal funds interbank loan rate and a half-point jump in the Federal Reserve Board's discount rate.

Treasury Secretary Nicholas F. Brady told Congress on Tuesday that he believed the budget's predictions were still on target, but private economists disagreed.

"The interest-rate forecast is now very much out of date," said Norman Robertson, an economist with Mellon Bank. "Even when the budget was first released, it seemed much too optimistic to project higher growth and lower inflation."

Indeed, since the plan was issued, the government has reported a 1 percent jump in producer prices and a 0.6 percent rise in consumer prices

for January, prompting the Fed to nudge the federal funds rate up a half point, to just under 10 percent.

"Unfortunately, the government first decides on expenditures, then comes up with the economic projections to justify those expenditures," said Mr. Robertson.

President George Bush's budget assumes 3.5 percent growth in 1989 on a fourth-quarter to fourth-quarter basis, up from 2.7 percent last year.

His budget forecasts that short-term interest rates, based on the Treasury's three- and six-month bill rates, would fall from more than 8 percent at the end of 1988 to average 7.4 percent this year and 5.5 percent next year.

According to the budget, the rate of inflation, based on the consumer price index, also should fall nearly a point from 1988 levels, to 3.6 percent this year and 3.5 percent in 1990.

Short of a total collapse in OPEC and a fantastic harvest, 1 don't see inflation at 3.6 percent or 3.5 percent," said Cynthia Latta, an economist with Data Resources Inc.

"A lot of people expect Congress to attack the administration's as-

sumptions," said James Fralick, an economist with Morgan Stanley & Co. "But they have a built-in bias. Congress does not want to be the one to propose a tax increase and it faces huge constraints on the spending side."

Money-market economists worry that, as a consequence of the administration's unrealistic assumptions, the deficit for 1990 could be 80 percent larger than the \$91.1 billion shortfall that Mr. Bush forecasts.

TRADE: U.S. Rethinks Policies

(Continued from page 1)

deficit with Japan in half, to about \$25 billion within five years.

On Wednesday, Mrs. Hills showed a distaste for managed trade but recognized that it might be the best way to deal with Japan's seemingly intractable surpluses.

U.S. Worries on Chip Pact
Clyde H. Farnsworth of The New York Times reported from Washington:

Mrs. Hills also said the administration was worried about Japan's "lack of commitment" to an agreement with the United States on purchases of computer chips, but she did not threaten to impose any sanctions. She cited a need to complete a broad Japanese trade policy review, expected within 90 days.

"I have looked at our relationship with the Japanese, and I regard their behavior as very serious and that semiconductor agreement is one area of serious concern," she said. Japan has made a commitment to increase market penetration levels of U.S. semiconductors to 20 percent by 1991.

When the agreement went into effect in September 1986, the United States had 8.5 percent of the Japanese market. In earlier years, the level was around 10 percent.

Last year, U.S. companies sold \$1.93 billion of chips to Japan, a 10.6 percent market share. Under a linear progression set for reaching the agreed-upon level for 1991, U.S. companies should now hold 14 percent of the Japanese market.

AMEX Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Via The Associated Press

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SPORTS

France-England: The Illogical Showdown

Bob Donahue

PARIS — If rugby were a logical sport, France would be a safe bet against England on Saturday. Scotland, at home against Ireland, would be another reasonable pick. But rugby, and especially the England-France series, can be whimsical.

A panel of wise men, asked to pick one 15-man team from the 20

FIVE NATIONS RUGBY

starters at Twickenham in suburban London, probably would choose at least eight Frenchmen. These would include the whole spine of the team: hooker, No. 8, halfbacks, centers and fullback.

Talent aside, the French have a logistical advantage in experience. They average more than 30 test matches apiece, while England's players average only 13. Yet the French are no older — both teams average just under 30.

And the French score points. In six matches so far this season they have scored 19 tries and allowed two. The English, in three matches including a defeat of Australia, have scored six tries and allowed four.

"France are the deadliest finishers in the championship," Geoff Cooke, England's manager, said this week, referring to the French knack for making use of most of their scoring chances since January in Five Nations defeats of Ireland



Pierre Villepreux of France advising English flyhalf Rob Andrew.

and Wales. "They are the models we're aiming at."

So France ought to beat England at Twickenham. Then the French would beat Scotland in Paris on the last Five Nations day, March 18, and France would have its third Five Nations grand slam of the 1980s. Looking back, people would say it had all been logical.

But looking forward, English fans like to think their undefeated team is at the start of a great era. The 12-12 draw with Scotland on Feb. 4 was an accident. The 16-3 drubbing of Ireland in Dublin two weeks ago was more like it. The French will be overpowered. And on March 18, England will beat Wales for the

first time in Cardiff since 1963. The optimism is fed by real changes. Long after France and Scotland did so, England has grouped its clubs in leagues to sharpen competitiveness. The national squad's spirit is unusually good, thanks in part to respectful leadership from Cooke and his assistant, Roger Utley.

Most novel of all has been the call on a leading French coach, Pierre Villepreux of Toulouse, to advise the English squad.

"We have the capability in the forwards to make life difficult for the French," Cooke says. "We have done that before."

Big barging Englishmen ran over the French as recently as 1980 and

1982. Utley was in the 1980 pack, but no current English player has ever beaten France.

Strange to say, those two English victories, the only ones so far in the '80s, both came in Paris. France is undefeated at Twickenham since 1979. England has failed to score a try at home against France this decade, while conceding seven French tries on English turf.

Forwards keep getting bigger. When England whipped France at Twickenham in 1953, the average weight was 200 pounds (91 kilograms) in both packs. In 1969 it was 213 for England to 209 for France. In 1980, in Paris, it was 222 for England to 216 for France. Now it is 230 on both sides.

The French are as big as the English. The English, thanks to a thorough fitness program, may be in better shape — which would be important near the end of what Cooke calls the most important 80 minutes of the 1989 Five Nations tournament. And both sides expect England to be better at winning possession in the lineouts.

The challenge for England will be to do something useful with the ball once it is won. In the Twickenham program on Saturday, the leading French international-affairs journalist of his generation, Jean Lacouture, will remind Englishmen that they used to have rugby backs capable of scoring memorable tries.

Wind and rain could foul up the logic. So could the referee.

The oddest set of statistics in rugby is the scoring record between England and France since World War II. In 21 matches at Twickenham, England has kicked 38 penalty goals, France only eight. In Paris, England has kicked 25, France 17.

Do Frenchmen kick badly at Twickenham? No. Their try-conversion rate has been 74 percent. And they have kicked 14 drop goals to England's five.

Do Frenchmen rarely get close to the goalposts at Twickenham? No. They have scored 27 tries there, compared to 22 for England's five.

Englishmen say the French lack discipline. Frenchmen say British Isles referees often watch only France in the first half. No logic is soon going to settle this argument.

The Irish have caused the French and the English lots of trouble in Dublin — both visiting teams complained about violence — and beat Wales in Cardiff, so the Scots are not overconfident. What they are this year is quick and clever. The score in Edinburgh could be close.



Emilio Butragueno bounced on his head as his shot went into the net to defeat PSV Eindhoven in the Champions' Cup match.

Madrid Puts Heat on PSV Eindhoven

United Press International

Real Madrid has endangered PSV Eindhoven's hold on the European Champions Cup with a 1-1 draw in the first leg of their quarterfinal, leaving the Spanish team with a major advantage in the return match in Madrid in two weeks.

Real, seeking revenge for last year's semifinal defeat, stunned the home crowd by taking a 44th minute lead Wednesday night in Eindhoven with a header from Emilio Butragueno.

However, the Dutch came back strongly after the interval and Romario, the Brazilian star, headed in a 52nd minute equalizer. Four Real players and one from PSV received yellow cards.

Leo Beenhakker, the Dutch coach of Real Madrid, was pleased with the result. "We go home with a nice return position to host PSV at Bernabeu where we traditionally are in a favorite position," he said.

IFK Gothenburg, fielding a team of virtual youngsters, did well to edge Steaua Bucharest, the 1986 winner, 1-0, in Sweden with a brilliant 53rd minute goal from midfielder Klas Ingesson, who soon after made a goal line clearance at the other end.

The experienced Romanians, fielding nine internationals, went

EUROPEAN SOCCER

all out for a tie but were unable to beat the 19-year-old goalkeeper Magnus Verdin, who was making his European competition debut.

Galatasaray of Turkey sprang the biggest upset of the night with a 1-0 victory at AS Monaco, on a 20th minute goal by Tanju Colak, Europe's leading scorer last season.

The other Champions Cup match saw AC Milan hold Werder Bremen to a scoreless draw in West Germany. The star-studded Italian club came close to scoring on a shot by the European player of the year,

SIDELINES

Trial of Agents Walters, Bloom Begins

CHICAGO (AP) — A stellar lineup of witnesses may be called to testify in the trial of two sports agents charged with using threats and payoffs to get athletes to sign contracts.

Norby Walters and Lloyd Bloom are charged with lashing gifts and cash on dozens of college athletes to induce them to sign, then falsifying the dates of the contracts to preserve the athletes' eligibility. Both have pleaded innocent to charges of racketeering, mail fraud, wire fraud and extortion in the case.

U.S. District Judge George Marovich rejected Wednesday a defense attorney's request to have Norby Walters and Lloyd Bloom tried separately and ordered jury selection to begin.

Prospective witnesses include NFL Commissioner Pete Rozelle; the University of Notre Dame's former president, the Reverend Theodore Hesburgh; Chicago Bears receiver Ron Morris and defensive back Leonard Douglas; Chicago Bulls forward Brad Sellers; Michigan's football coach, Bo Schembechler; Texas Governor Bill Clements; the Big Ten commissioner, Wayne Duke, and Joe Jackson, the father of singer Michael Jackson.

Sanders Is Excused, to Shop in NFL

STILLWATER, Oklahoma (AP) — Heisman Trophy winner Barry Sanders has been excused for spring practice at Oklahoma State to explore his options with the National Football League, the coach, Pat Jones, said Wednesday.

Sanders, a junior who rushed for 2,628 yards and scored 39 touchdowns last season, both NCAA records, said previously he had decided on whether to apply for the NFL draft. But he has not disclosed his decision. His father, William, met with NFL officials last month to discuss his son's options.

Red Wings' Probert Arrested for Drugs

DETROIT (AP) — Bob Probert, a forward for the Detroit Red Wings of the National Hockey League, was arrested Thursday morning at the Canadian-U.S. border for possessing 14.3 grams of cocaine, officials said. Customs agents found the cocaine hidden in Probert's underwear during a strip search at 7 A.M. on the U.S. side of the Detroit-Windsor Tunnel border crossing, said Richard Hoglund, special agent in charge of the U.S. Customs Office in Detroit.

A search of Probert's vehicle uncovered two suspected amphetamine tablets, Hoglund said, and drug paraphernalia was found during a search of Probert's pockets.

For the Record

Vietnam will enter the Southeast Asian Games for the first time this August, sending a 100-member team to Kuala Lumpur, the official Vietnam News Agency said Thursday.

Javed Miandad of Pakistan has ended the 21-month reign of Dhiru Vengsarkar of India as the world's top cricketer batsman. (AP)

Quotable

• CBS tennis analyst Mary Carillo, commenting on West Germany's Steffi Graf: "There's a difference between strength and power. (Gabriella) Sabatini can lift a couch. Steffi can throw the couch across the room. That's the difference." (LAT)

Is All This a Sport — or Charades?

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

Rickey Henderson said he's sorry. Darryl Strawberry said he may leave. And the Boston Red Sox had a lot to say about everything.

The Grapefruit League began Thursday with Boston scheduled to play the Chicago White Sox in Sarasota, Florida. But most of the major league baseball's news was being made off the field.

Strawberry said he would walk out of the New York Mets' camp in Port St. Lucie, Florida, if there was no progress on his demand to renegotiate his contract.

Eric Goldschmidt, his agent, had set a deadline of late February to guarantee the All-Star outfielder \$7 million through 1992. Goldschmidt and Al Harazin, the Mets' vice president, were to meet again Thursday.

Strawberry will receive \$1.4 million this year and the Mets have an option for 1990 at \$1.8 million.

Goldschmidt has indicated that he wants the option year firmed up and a three-year extension.

BASEBALL

In Fort Lauderdale, Henderson said he made a mistake when he claimed that excessive drinking hurt the New York Yankees' chances last season. Teammates said they would forgive and forget.

"Now I can say I stuck a foot in my mouth. Whatever we do as a team we should keep to ourselves," Henderson said at the team camp.

In Winter Haven, Florida, the Red Sox took their numerous gripes to management Wednesday in a meeting designed to open a line of communication between players and the front office.

"It was brought on by all the stuff said during the off-season."

said Rich Gedman, the team's player representative.

Wade Boggs' highly publicized affair with Margo Adams, detailed in her lawsuit and in Penthouse magazine, has left many players edgy in the clubhouse.

Star pitcher Roger Clemens signed a three-year, \$7.5 million contract after the meeting.

Kal Daniels, the Cincinnati outfielder who was 37 days short of being eligible for salary arbitration this year, informed Pete Rose, the Reds' manager, Wednesday that he was leaving the training camp in Plant City in a contract dispute after having worked out since last Wednesday. He said he would sign for \$325,000 but that the Reds have offered \$300,000.

"It doesn't seem like a big gap to me," he said, "but the man I'm dealing with thinks it's a tremendous gap."

(AP, UPI)

BOOKS

CITY:

Rediscovering the Center

By William H. Whyte. 386 pages. \$24.95. Doubleday & Co., 666 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10103.

THE LIVING CITY

By Roberta Brandes Gratz. 368 pages. \$21.95. Simon & Schuster, 1230 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10020.

Reviewed by Jonathan Yardley

THE rebirth of the American city is a hot subject in the media these days, but anyone who actually lives in such a place can tell you that it is, at best, a shaky renaissance. Not merely do the most pervasive problems of the city remain essentially unsolved — the steady, debilitating growth of the urban underclass; the deterioration of the infrastructure; the persistence of racial and ethnic tensions; the diminution of the middle-class tax base — but much of such revival as is taking place is of an undesirable nature: replication of suburban malls in unsuitable downtown settings; over-reliance on tourism as what Roberta Brandes Gratz calls "a painless, clean, relatively recession-free industry"; the sprawl of buildings and public spaces

that are inherently inhospitable to people and that stultify healthy urban life.

The trouble with the urban renaissance, as Gratz and William H. Whyte would agree, is that too much of it is being financed and engineered by people — developers, lending institutions, corporations, governments — who either dislike cities or fail to understand them, or both. They have little or no comprehension of the human scale that is essential if cities are to be livable, and they are openly hostile to public participation in decisions — zoning, planning, budgeting — that immediately affect the daily lives of people who live in cities.

These are the people who ought to be required to read "City: Rediscovering the Center" and "The Living City," but it is most unlikely that many of them will do so. They are, after all, the same people who declined to read Lewis Mumford's and Jane Jacobs' pioneering books on the same subject, who have willfully ignored all the evidence that the best way to make cities habitable is to involve the people who live in them in their reconstruction, who have persisted merrily in a "rebirth" that too often merely turns cities into pale, lifeless imitations of the suburbs and shopping centers that so endanger their health.

If they do indeed ignore Gratz and Whyte as they have already ignored Mumford and Jacobs, it will be a great pity, for these two contributions to the literature of urban revival are sensible,

undocinaire, even good-humored books that invite cooperation rather than confrontation among the various people and interests that have in common, if little else, their shared investment in urban life. Gratz and Whyte love cities, have spent most of their lives in the same one — predictably, New York — and write about urban life with an appealing mixture of passion and clinical dispassion; though each has a vision of the ideal city, both are firmly rooted in reality and fully aware that compromise is an inescapable part of urban revival.

Their books are at once similar theologically and different both methodologically and structurally. Gratz, a former reporter for The New York Post, has written an overview of the back-to-the-city movement as it now exists, with case studies of a number of places — Savannah, Georgia, the South Bronx, Ithaca, New York, Los Angeles — and with an intelligent analysis of what she calls "urban husbandry": "the care, management or conservation of the built environment." Whyte, though he eventually gets into specifics about zoning and easements and such matters, has written a more impressionistic book based on prolonged direct observations of "people in everyday situations": pedestrians, vendors, street people — the whole panoply of city life as it unfolds, unnoticed by most of us, every day.

Jonathan Yardley is on the staff of The Washington Post.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

AN unobtrusive but significant part of the New York City bridge scene is the Metropolitan Commercial League, which features head-to-head matches on a round-robin basis between teams representing commercial groups. The most successful team for more than three decades has been Metropolitan Life, which lost a major player when Shelley Einhorn of Forest Hills, Queens, died Jan. 29. His considerable skill in defense is demonstrated by the diagrammed deal. He sat East, and defended four hearts as shown after his partner had shown long, strong spades. The spade king was led and when the ace followed Einhorn stopped to think. Most players would simply discard, but he found the winning move by ruffing his partner's ace — a play that was thought a heinous crime in the days of whist. He then cashed the diamond ace and gave his partner a ruff to defeat the game. He had decided that the only hope for the defense was to take two diamond tricks as well as two spade tricks, and he might as well provide for the possibility that this partner was void in diamonds. His play might have been wrong. If West had held the heart queen, singleton or doubleton, the play of a third spade would have been desirable for the defense. But that plan was less attractive to Einhorn, partly because South's jump to three hearts suggested strength in that department and partly because West's willingness to defend four hearts hinted at a misfit in diamonds.

NORTH
♠ 85
♥ A763
♦ J85
♣ AKJ8

WEST (D)
♠ AK8632
♥ 95
♦ J1075

EAST
♠ 10
♥ 102
♦ AQ9762
♣ A432

SOUTH
♠ Q74
♥ KQJ84
♦ 1043
♣ 6

Neither side was vulnerable. The

West led the spade king.

West led the spade king.

West led the spade king.

West led the spade king.

West led the spade king.

West led the spade king.

West led the spade king.

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West led the spade king.

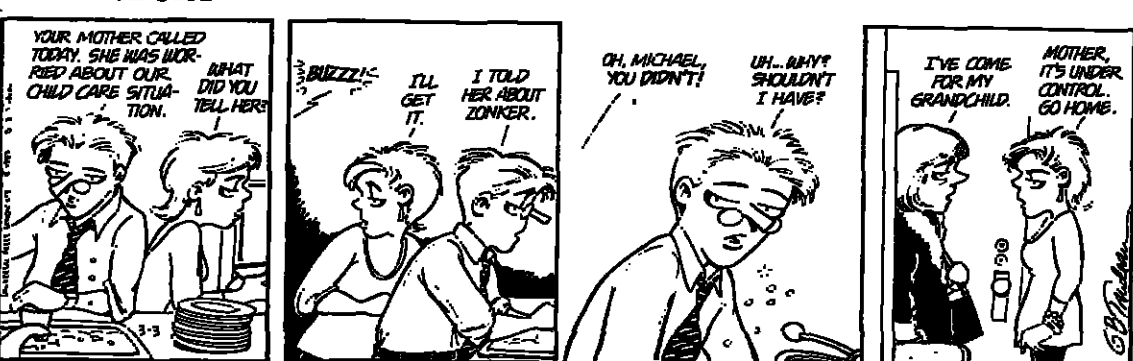
West led the spade king.

West led the spade king.

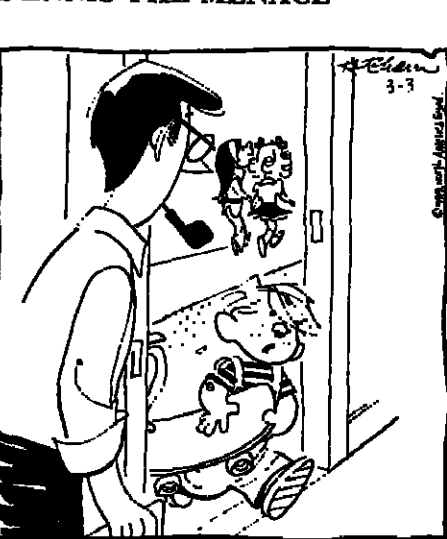
West led the spade king.

West led the spade king.

DOONESBURY



DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

PREKO

ESTAE

LAHMYN

YESURT

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here: _____

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: EAGLE MEALY AFRAID DEBITOR

Answer: People go there to be this — "RE-FORMED"

Answer: People go there to be this — "RE-FORMED"

Answer: People go there to be this — "RE-FORMED"

Answer: People go there to be this — "RE-FORMED"

Answer: People go there to be this — "RE-FORMED"

Answer: People go there to be this — "RE-FORMED"

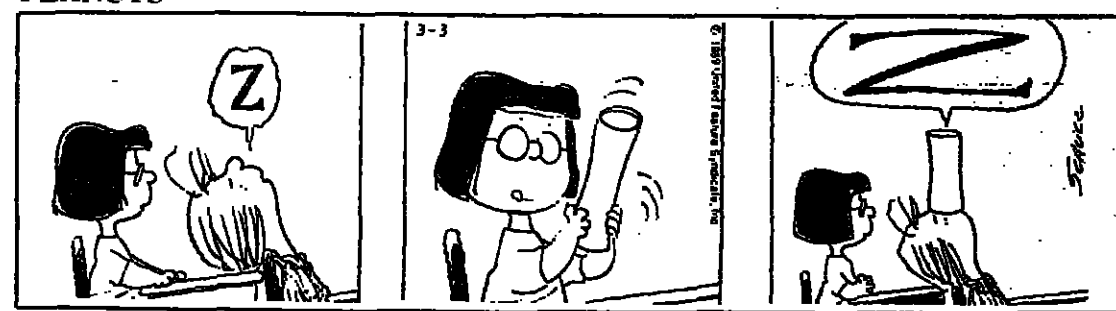
Answer: People go there to be this — "RE-FORMED"

Answer: People go there to be this — "RE-FORMED"

BLONDIE



PEANUTS



BEETLE BAILEY



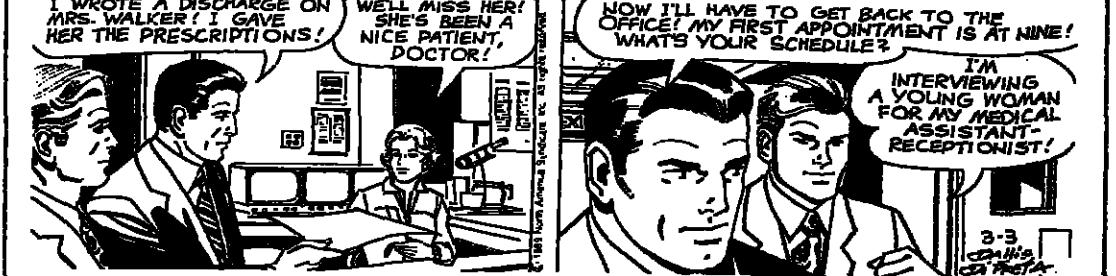
ANDY CAPP



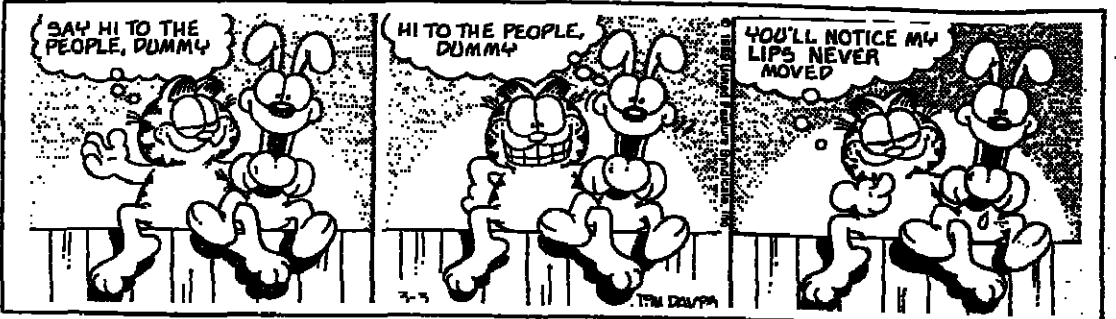
WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



SPORTS

Clemson Beats Duke
As 4 Top Teams Fall

The Associated Press
Six Clemson players, who missed the Tigers' first game with Duke this season because of suspensions for violating school hall rules, have returned with three contributing 54 points in Clemson's 79-74 defeat of the ninth-ranked Duke Devils.

Duke was one of four teams ranked in the top 20 by The Associated Press writers' poll to be beaten.

TOP-20 BASKETBALL

Wednesday night, Fifth-ranked North Carolina lost to Georgia Tech, No. 7 Missouri bowed to Kansas State and No. 14 Louisville continued its slump by losing to Cincinnati.

Of the players who returned from suspension for Clemson (17-9), Dale Davis scored 19 points while Elden Campbell got 18 and Tim Kincaid had 17.

"We only had six players last time and they kept their starters in for most of the game," Campbell said, referring to Duke's 92-62 victory. "They didn't call off their dogs then... and we didn't call off ours tonight."

Danny Ferry led Duke (21-6) with 19 points but made only seven of 21 shots. Duke shot just 32.6 percent, its poorest game of the season.

Georgia Tech 76, North Carolina 74; In Atlanta, Dennis Scott, who scored 28 points, stole an inbounds pass and made the game-winning shot — his seventh 3-point basket of the game — with two seconds to play.

Tom Hammonds had 19 points and Brian Oliver 12 for Georgia Tech (20-7). J.R. Reid scored 20 for the Tar Heels (24-6).

Kansas St. 76, Missouri 75; In Manhattan, Kansas, Tony Massop tipped in Steve Henson's missed shot at the buzzer to spoil a career-high 31-point game by Greg Church, whose two free throws with 11 seconds left had given Missouri (23-7) a 75-74 lead. Henson led Kansas State (18-8) with 23 points.

Oklahoma 111, Oklahoma State 108; In Norman, Oklahoma, Stacy King scored 27 points, and Mookie Blaylock added 21 for the fourth-ranked Sooners (24-5), who won their second consecutive Big Eight title.

Blaylock led King on the final basket, the assist was his 11th of the game and made him the first player in NCAA history to record 200 assists and 100 steals in consecutive seasons. Richard Dumas scored a career-high 34 points for Oklahoma State (16-10).

Cincinnati 77, Louisville 71; In



A LONG, LONG NIGHT — Jakob Hasek, left, and Ivan Lendl played a 4-hour, 37-minute match Wednesday evening that was the second-longest in WCT Finals history, with the top-seeded Lendl winning, 7-6 (7-5), 1-6, 7-6 (7-4), 6-7 (7-0), 7-6 (7-4). John McEnroe, however, advanced to the final in the tournament in Dallas when Andre Agassi retired in the second set after a recurrence of a hip strain.

Louisville, Kentucky, Louis Banks scored 24 points and Cincinnati (15-11) made 10 straight free throws in the final minute of a comeback from a 10-point deficit in the final 11 minutes. Pervis Ellison had 24 points for Louisville (19-8), which has lost five of its last eight games.

Indiana 73, Ohio State 66; In Columbus, Ohio, Jay Edwards scored 27 of his 34 points in the first half as No. 3 Indiana (24-5) clinched a tie for the Big Ten championship at 14-1. Perry Carter

scored 20 points for Ohio State (17-11), which lost its fourth straight game. The leading scorer, finished with its best conference record ever at 11-5.

Seton Hall 80, Providence 68; In Providence, Rhode Island, John Morton hit three consecutive three-point baskets and scored 19 points as No. 12 Seton Hall (24-5) rallied from a 42-30 deficit. Providence (17-9) made just eight of 28 shots and went for more than nine minutes without a basket midway through the half.

Seton Hall, playing its final Big East game of the season, finished with its best conference record ever at 11-5.

West Virginia 71, Penn State 61; In University Park, Pennsylvania, Ray Foster scored 15 points and Herb Brooks added 13 as No. 15 West Virginia (24-3) rebounded after its 22-game winning streak was ended Sunday night. It finished the regular season with its best record since a 24-2 mark in 1981-82 and won its first Atlantic 10 title since 1984-85.

Ball State 78, Miami, Ohio 60; In Muncie, Indiana, reserve Keith Stallings scored 12 of his 14 points in the second half as No. 19 Ball State (24-2) won its 11th straight.

Florida State 117, Virginia Tech 97; In Tallahassee, Florida, Tony Dawson scored 30 points for the Seminoles (20-6), who are tied with Nevada-Las Vegas at No. 16 in the rankings.

VANTAGE POINT/Ira Berkow

Boggs Affair Has the Magnitude of a Mole Hill

New York Times Service
NEW YORK — I rolled over in my mind the word "magnitude."

I began this mental gymnastic when I came upon the word in a story reprint sent to me by a publisher for a certain periodical. The story concerns the courtship of the wife of Wade Boggs, a conceded baseball Romeo, and Margo Adams, his bachelorette Juliet. It appears in a magazine known for its fierce intellectual integrity and its photographs of naked women.

The word "magnitude" was used in the following context by the author of the piece, David D. Shumacher: "Not until I read the lawsuit and spoke (off the record) with several major-league baseball players did I realize the validity and magnitude of this story."

This appears early in the first of a two-part series of interviews entitled "Designated Swinger," which could easily have been called "Confessions of One Classy Tomcat."

For it is Adams who reveals the off-the-field symbols of Wade Boggs, the five-time American League batting champion, with halo askew, and none of his Boston Red Sox teammates. This is offered to the magazine's clients as "magnitude."

She contributed this in her spare time, and for a reported \$100,000 payment from the magazine, while awaiting trial in her quest to win \$500,000 from Boggs, contending that she lost time away from her office job while she and Wade trusted. She had originally sought another \$11.5 million for anguish, but a court last week ruled that she would not be entitled to it.

Now, it is one thing for the magazine to run an article and boast that this is great, sleazy stuff. But when they cart in the word "magnitude," I sit up.

In the news these days we learn, for example, about a national leader seeming to impersonate Tony (Big Tuna) Accardo and putting out a hit contract on an author — though to be fair to the original Big Tuna, he was never known to have ordered a scribe rubbed out. The effects of such an order by the national leader had serious repercussions concerning freedom of speech, and the health of the author. That's magnitude.

We read of child abuse increasing. And drug

abuse increasing. And high school students who graduate with fourth-grade reading levels. That's magnitude.

We read about possible drinking problems of one whom the president believes to be the most qualified person to head the Defense Department. In other words, he'd be the man in charge of protecting the populace. That's magnitude.

Then the magazine informs us that the Boggs-Adams wrangle is magnitudinous because it is "one of the greatest scandals to hit the game." Maybe it is, and maybe, like one of the definitions of "magnitude" in the Random House Dictionary, it is of "great importance or consequence; affairs of magnitude."

But somehow this affair doesn't seem on a plane with the Black Sox Scandal when players dumped the World Series for cash from gamblers. Nor is it on a level with the pitcher Denny McLain running a bookmaking operation from the clubhouse of the Detroit Tigers.

And it hardly equates to the unspeakable policy of owners, until after the Second World War, to bar blacks from playing organized baseball, or, in recent times, their sluggishness in hiring black and Hispanic managers or front-office staff. That's Scandal. That's Magnitude.

In regard to interpersonal relationships, the word magnitude might better be applied to, say, presidents or presidential aspirants involved in liaisons possibly dangerous to the well-being of the nation.

Magnitude in regard to amorous affairs is a practice, it seems safe to assume, that was not invented by Adams and Boggs, and would surely include such nonbaseball luminaries as Henry VIII and Anne Boleyn, Napoleon and Josephine, and all those persons who run around undressing each other on "Dynasty."

To say nothing of Adams' namesake, and Eve. This, though, is not to minimize the private magnitude of the Adams chronicle.

Adams and Boggs aside — after all, the twosome entered not blindly into that risky state of two — the point is that all this inflates Boggs' family, and those innocent bystanders mentioned in the article, and others dragged in, is real, considerable and probably indecipherable.

The article ends. But just below it is what mag editors term "the teaser." It reads: "Next month: Margo bares all — sensational pictures, plus more on baseball wives and groupies and sizzling locker room intrigue." That is, more magnitude.

USOC Head Denies
Drug Cheating, Says
Soviet Accord Near

By Christine Brennan

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — U.S. Olympic Committee President Robert Helms denied Wednesday that his organization helped its athletes cheat on drug tests prior to the 1984 Olympics, as Charlie Francis, the coach of Canadian sprinter Ben Johnson, had charged.

Helms also said the Soviet Union and the United States are close to finalizing an agreement on the drug testing of each other's athletes.

In an interview with The Washington Post, Helms and USOC spokesman Mike Morano disputed the testimony of Francis, who said at the Canadian inquiry into the Johnson fiasco that the United States had a "voluntary policy" whereby athletes could go for regular tests to determine the "clearance time" of the drugs they used.

Helms and Morano said the USOC did establish a nonpunitive testing program from September 1983 until the U.S. Olympic trials in 1984 after a drug scandal rocked the 1983 Pan American Games.

Thirteen U.S. track and field athletes left the Pan Am Games rather than face testing.

"All testing was educational," Morano said. "It was not punitive and there were no penalties. The idea was to get them off the stuff."

Helms, who did not become USOC president until 1985, said he "recognized" that rumors about the USOC program were "floating around. There was an environment of mistrust and so they went ahead with nonpunitive testing. I don't know if the administration of the USOC made a mistake or not."

The USOC and Soviet sports officials are about to take drug testing another step further when they meet March 20 in Colorado Springs on their cooperative venture.

If all goes as planned, Helms said, he expects the two nations to begin testing each other's athletes by this summer. He said a team of Soviet testers will move to the United States and a team of U.S. testers will move to the Soviet Union. The duration of the stays could be up to two years.

"We need to have them establish residence," Helms said. "These coaches and athletes are smart. When the Soviets arrive at O'Hare and the vans leave for St. Louis to begin testing athletes, the word would be on the streets in no time."

Helms said the USOC has earmarked \$6 million for drug control for the next four years, an increase from \$4.75 million from the 1985-88 quadrennium. The USOC has budgeted \$3 million for its own testing plans, \$2 million for research and education and \$1 million for the U.S.-U.S.S.R. agreement. Helms said the Soviets have pledged their own financial support for the program.



Evelyn Ashford

Athletes Reply
No to Charges
By Francis

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

Shock and outrage were the first reactions from among those who were apparently implicated for drug use by Charlie Francis in the public hearing in Toronto.

In Budapest, Canadian sprinter Desai Williams denied Thursday the allegation that he had taken steroids.

"No, no, no," Williams said when asked on the eve of the world indoor championships if he had ever used the banned muscle-building drugs.

Francis, coach of banned Canadian sprinter Ben Johnson, implicated half a dozen current and former athletes in testimony Wednesday before a Canadian board of inquiry into impropriety in sport. Francis said that he had either seen or been told by reliable sources that the athletes he discussed had used anabolic steroids.

Among those apparently implicated were Florence Griffith Joyner, world record-holder at 100 and 200 meters; Evelyn Ashford, the former world record-holder at 100 meters; Pat Connelly, Ashford's former coach and herself a former U.S. Olympian; Jay Sylvester, former discus world record-holder and currently a track coach at Brigham Young University; Chi Cheng of Taiwan, who held the world record in 100 and 200 in 1970, and John Smith, who holds the world record at 440-yards and is the current track coach at UCLA.

Francis did not name them directly, but he described their achievements in such a way that they were easily identified by anyone with a knowledge of the sport.

Many could not be reached for comment, but Ashford, who together with Connelly, her former coach, has been one of the sport's leading anti-doping campaigners, said she thought that she was a target because of her outspokenness.

"Because I'm speaking out is why he's attacking me," Ashford said Wednesday. "Maybe he thinks I'll stop. He can forget it. I'm not going to stop. The sport has a cancer on it and it has to be cut out."

Connelly said she was angered by having her name "lumped in with the dirty sleazes."

"Look, if I was in the least bit guilty, why would I stand up and point so many fingers?" Connelly said. "I'm not so stupid as to be a person who would do that. The users have to stand up and say everyone is using, to justify their own use. You could almost expect this. They have to take other people down with them."

"There are people in the sport who are clean. They have been lumped in with the dirty sleazes, and I'm sick of it."

Though Francis stopped short of saying Griffith Joyner's world-record performance was the result of using steroids, he mentioned it in the context of performance-enhancing drugs. Griffith Joyner, who retired from track last Saturday, was unavailable for comment, but her agent, Gordon Baskin, strongly denied that the runner had used a banned substance.

Ashford held the 100 meter world record at 10.79 before it was broken by Griffith Joyner.

"I don't want his dirt to get on me," Ashford said. "I tell you what, I think my reputation speaks for itself. I've been in the sport a long time and I intend to stay in it for another four years. I didn't think people who take drugs would last as long as I have." (LAT, Reuters)

SCOREBOARD

BASKETBALL

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York	37	19	.661	—
Philadelphia	31	24	.564	5 1/2
Boston	27	29	.482	10
Washington	23	31	.428	13
New Jersey	21	36	.362	16 1/2
Charlotte	15	40	.273	21 1/2

Central Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Cleveland	42	12	.776	—
Detroit	37	16	.696	5
Atlanta	35	18	.660	6 1/2
Albuquerque	35	21	.620	9
Portland	33	21	.611	9
Chicago	33	21	.611	9
Indiana	14	40	.259	28

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Midwest Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Utah	37	19	.661	—
Houston	31	24	.564	5 1/2
Dallas	29	25	.537	8 1/2
Denver	26	26	.500	11 1/2
San Antonio	20	34	.370	18 1/2
Miami	8	46	.146	24 1/2

Pacific Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
L.A. Lakers	37	19	.661	—
Phoenix	32	24	.571	5 1/2
Sacramento	32	21	.604	4 1/2
Golden State	31	22	.585	6
Portland	27	26	.509	10
Sacramento	15	40	.273	28
L.A. Clippers	14	40	.259	28

WEDNESDAY'S RESULTS

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
New Jersey	27	36	.428	13
Philadelphia	31	24	.564	5 1/2
Atlanta	35	18	.660	6 1/2
Albuquerque	35	21	.620	9
Portland	33	21	.611	9
Chicago	33	21	.611	9
Indiana	14	40	.259	28

HOCKEY

NHL Standings

WALEY CONFERENCE

Patrick Division

Team	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
N.Y. Rangers	34	12	8	76	248	228
Pittsburgh	33	14	7	73	288	270
Washington	30	20	10	70	235	214
Philadelphia	31	19	4	66	248	224
New Jersey	21	32	15	57	212	259
N.Y. Islanders	31	29	4	66	215	279

Adams Division

Team	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Montreal	44	14	2	90	287	188
Buffalo	39	20	1	80	283	223
Boston	27	24	12	66	240	220
Hartford	26	31	4	56	224	233
Quebec	22	37	4	50	217	285

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE

Northeast Division

Team	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Detroit	29	28	11	69	264	267
Chicago	30	22	10	70	256	270
St. Louis	22	30	14	58	210	240
Minnesota	20	30	14	54	210	240
Toronto	22	38	5	49	202	277

Southeast Division

Team	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Los Angeles	34	14	2	70	282	187
San Jose	33	16	7	73	300	223
Edmonton	33	27	4	70	273	247
Vancouver	28	30	7	63	209	255
Winnipeg	21	31	11	53	229	279

WEDNESDAY'S RESULTS

Team	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
N.Y. Rangers	34	12	8	76	248	228
Pittsburgh	33	14	7	73	288	270
Washington	30	20	10	70	235	214
Philadelphia	31	19	4	66	248	224
New Jersey	21	32	15	57	212	259
N.Y. Islanders	31	29	4	66	215	279

TOURNAMENTS

Metropolitan Athletic Conference

First Round

Team	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Fort Worth	77	47	1	155	101	101
San Jose	74	47	1	155	101	101
La Salle	71	47	1	155	101	101
St. Peter's	62	47	1	155	101	101

TRANSITION

BASEBALL

American League

Last 10 tests among the eight				Tri
	W	D	L	
1. New England	8	1	0	

